





## 2 Oil Tankers Reported Hit By Missiles In Gulf War

**The Associated Press**

LONDON — Two oil tankers, the Norwegian-owned Thorshavn and a Liberian-registered vessel, were reported hit by missiles Friday in the Gulf.

Shipping officials in Oslo said the Thorshavn was set ablaze. Lloyd's of London said two seamen were killed aboard the Liberian ship.

Iraq reported that its fighter planes had hit two "large naval targets" near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and that the attacks were "in line with our determination to tighten the blockade imposed on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports in the exclusion zone of war operations."

It declared the blockade in February in an effort to cut Iran's oil export income. Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980. There have been 61 confirmed attacks on oil tankers and bulk carriers by Iranian or Iraqi fighters in the Gulf since the start of this year.

Iraq's announcement, made by a military spokesman in Baghdad, said the planes "scored direct hits" on two "large naval targets."

Gulf shipping sources said the Norwegian vessel was struck by a French-made Exocet missile at about midday, setting it afire. The sources said the vessel had just finished taking on a full load of Iranian crude oil at Kharg Island.

Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit determined that the attack took place about 60 miles (97 kilometers) south of Kharg Island. It could not say whether there were any casualties.

The ship had left Singapore on Dec. 2 for the Gulf, the sources said. Arve Stranden, a spokesman for the Norwegian Shipowners Association, said there were 26 or 27 crew members aboard the 114,099-ton ship, 19 Norwegians and the rest Spaniards.

Mr. Stranden quoted the owner, Thor Dahl's Rederi of Sandefjord, Norway, as saying that 24 crew members abandoned ship because of the fire, leaving two men aboard. The owners later said the crew were returning to the ship.

Lloyd's, which monitors shipping movements around the world, said the crew of the 52,661-ton Liberian tanker Magnolia had abandoned ship.



Crowds gathered Friday to survey the damage after a booby-trapped car exploded by a school in a Druze town near Beirut.

## Israeli Options on Lebanon Limited as Talks Drag

**(Continued from Page 1)**

stead, the government opted this fall to make one more try at direct military negotiations with the Lebanese and indirect contacts with the Syrians.

The Israelis stripped their demands down to what they considered the bare minimum. They no longer insisted, as they had in the earlier negotiations that led to the defunct May 17, 1983, troop withdrawal.

**U.S. Official Says Soviet Stalemated In Afghanistan**

**Washington Times Service**

WASHINGTON — A high-level State Department official says he sees no end to the stalemate between guerrillas and Soviet forces in Afghanistan unless the Soviet Union agrees to negotiate a withdrawal.

The official, Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Thursday that five years after Soviet troops joined the fighting, the guerrilla resistance was causing "a protracted, bloody, savage and ultimately inconclusive struggle."

In keeping with U.S. policy, Mr. Armacost refused to answer questions about aid to the guerrilla forces.

He added that the U.S. goal was a negotiated withdrawal. "Our national interests," he said, "are not served by simply keeping the Soviets tied down in Afghanistan."

The Russians, he said, became more aggressive in 1984, putting in an additional 10,000 troops to bring their forces in Afghanistan up to 115,000. In spite of this, he said, they "have very little to show militarily" and, "in fact, may have lost some ground."

## Britain Lifts Ban on Low Winter Fares Over Atlantic

**The Associated Press**

LONDON — The British government lifted its ban on reduced-rate trans-Atlantic winter fares Friday and said the cheaper tickets on the London-New York run can start Jan. 1.

The action followed Thursday's announcement by the U.S. Justice Department that it would not take legal action against British Airways if it dropped its London-New York fares by 25 percent this winter.

British Airways said its new round trip fares, available until the end of March, will be \$303 between London and New York, \$47 lower than the current lowest price of \$350.

Its advance-purchase or late-purchase round trip fare from New York to London will be \$378 on weekdays and \$428 on weekends, higher than the British prices because of the falling value of the pound.

Britain's decision to reverse its ban on low winter fares ends a difficult two months in British-U.S. aviation relations.

But the underlying cause of the dispute — Britain's demand for a guarantee against future antitrust prosecutions in the United States for setting low fares — remains unresolved.

"It's purely a short-term solution for the winter," said a spokesman for Britain's Department of Transport.

Britain's Civil Aviation Authority said it had informed airlines flying the London-New York route that if they filed applications for low-cost winter fares before Dec. 27, "they will be approved for Jan. 1."

Other British, U.S. and foreign carriers were expected to file similar fares on the London-New York run. The Civil Aviation Authority said Friday it had already received applications from British Airways, World Airways and American Airlines.

BA said Friday it had also filed for cheap fares on all its other U.S. routes. But the Civil Aviation Authority said consideration of these fares would take some time.

Britain banned low-price winter fares proposed by the major airlines on Oct. 18 because it feared the cheap fares would expose British carriers to antitrust suits in U.S. courts.

More than 100,000 passengers who bought cheap tickets before the ban were initially ordered to pay higher fares, but Britain later relented.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Warns on Staying in UNESCO

**BONN (AP)** — The West German government has warned that its continued membership in UNESCO will depend on reforms within the 116-nation UN organization, Bonn officials said Friday.

In a letter sent this week to the secretary-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that West Germany would remain a member for at least another year, ministry officials said.

But Mr. Genscher's letter also warned that Bonn will review its membership in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 12 months and may quit the agency unless it becomes less ideological and more efficient, the officials said. The letter demanded an end to the "useless ideological debate" over regulating Western press coverage of the developing world and called for a freeze on membership fees, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

### U.K. Officials to Appeal Ruling on Pill

**LONDON (UPI)** — The British government said Friday it would go to Britain's highest court of appeal, the House of Lords, to overturn a court ruling that bans girls under the age of 16 from getting birth control pills without parental consent.

John Patten, the junior health minister, announced the government's decision to appeal Thursday's ruling that a Department of Health circular authorizing confidential treatment for those under 16 is illegal except in emergencies. The decision was won by Victoria Gillick, a Roman Catholic mother of 10 children from Cambridge, who called it "the best Christmas present" for millions of families.

The British Medical Association had asked the Department of Health to appeal the decision, citing fears of increased teen-age pregnancies and illegal abortions. "We think as a result of the judgment, girls under 16 will not go to doctors for advice," the medical association said in a statement.

### Dhaka Bans All Politics During Strike

**DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI)** — The military government of Lieutenant General Mohammed Hussain Ershad has banned all political activities in Bangladesh for this weekend when opposition parties and a labor federation plan a 48-hour strike to protest military rule.

Officials warned that violators of the ban on political activity Saturday and Sunday could be sentenced to 14 years in prison. General Ershad's opponents called the order a "harsh, pre-emptive step" against the strike.

The government said the strike, called by the powerful SKOP labor federation and 22 opposition parties, is unjustified because most of the federation's demands have been met. General Ershad declared himself president on Dec. 11, 1983, with the professed aim of speeding the nation's transition to democracy.

### U.S. Tightens Hazardous Waste Rules

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — The Environmental Protection Agency announced Friday a major revision of its hazardous waste regulations that will bring hundreds of U.S. companies under new or additional regulation to prevent environmental disasters.

The two-part regulatory package, effective in six months, extends agency regulation of hazardous wastes to cover many materials and processes and defines all dioxins as hazardous wastes.

The agency said about 2,600 companies will face new or additional regulation, including businesses or recyclers in these industries: lumber, furniture, wood product, printing and publishing, metal products, chemicals, communications and transportation.

### Mozambique Backs Angolan Position

**MAPUTO, Mozambique (UPI)** — Mozambique backed on Friday Angola's conditions for withdrawing about 20,000 Cuban troops from Angolan territory and implementing an independence settlement for South-West Africa, or Namibia, according to a statement released at the end of a two-day visit to Maputo by President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola.

At the same time Angola called for the full implementation by South Africa of its peace treaty with Mozambique and supported Angolan attempts to "destroy" anti-government rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance.

Last month Angola said it would begin a three-year withdrawal of Cuban troops if South Africa pulled all but 1,500 of its soldiers out of Namibia, immediately initiated a United Nations peace plan for the territory and ended support for Angola's anti-government rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA.

### Zia Urges Unity After Referendum

**ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (APF)** — President Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq called Friday for national reconciliation in his first statement since Wednesday's referendum on his policies to deepen Islamic influence in Pakistani life.

In a televised address, he called on Pakistan to forget "past divisions" and contended that popular support for his Islamization policies had removed all uncertainties for the nation. General Zia said that provincial and national elections would be held within three months.

The government contends that 97 percent of the voters agreed with the proposition in a turnout of 60 percent. The opposition, which had urged a boycott of the referendum, asserts that only 10 percent of the electorate participated. The main effect of the "yes" vote, as counted by the authorities, was to return General Zia as president for a five-year term.

### Goukouni Says He Will Bar French

**PARIS (Reuters)** — Goukouni Oueddei, the pro-Libyan rebel leader, has said he will refuse to allow French military observers into the territory he controls in northern Chad to check on a possible Libyan military presence there.

In an interview published in the French newspaper Liberation on Friday, Mr. Goukouni said: "No French officer will set foot in this part of Chad, except by force. ... The Greeks can come, along with Syrians, Libyans or other neutral nations, but France has not adopted a neutral stand."

Defense Minister Charles Hernu of France said Thursday that French and Greek military officers in the Libyan capital of Tripoli planned to travel south to monitor a Libyan troop pullback from the northern deserts of Chad.

### For the Record

China detonated a relatively weak underground nuclear device Thursday at its Lop Nur testing ground in Xinjiang province, the Hong Kong Observatory of the Swedish Defense Ministry reported Friday. China carried out similar test in October, its first since 1980. (Reuters)

The Soviet Union launched on Friday the second of two dual-purpose unmanned space probes to study Venus and observe Halley's Comet as it approaches close to the solar system, Moscow television said. (Reuters)

The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) claimed responsibility Friday for three bomb blasts that damaged a pipeline linking three military bases used by U.S. forces stationed in Spain. (Reuters)

Ethiopia's leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, arrived in Sofia on Friday for talks with government officials, the Bulgarian news agency BTA reported. (Reuters)

Chicago teachers, who won a 4.5-percent pay raise after a two-week strike this month, have ratified their new pact by a 3-to-1 margin, a union official said. (AP)

The leader of leftist guerrillas fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador proposed on Thursday that a third round of peace talks be held in January. Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the rebels' political wing, said in Mexico City that the talks should last at least two days. (UPI)

Peter Lawford, 61, the British-born actor, remained in a coma and in critical condition Friday at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Lawford, who suffers from liver disease and failing kidneys, entered the hospital Sunday. (UPI)

## U.S. Expands Talks Issues

**(Continued from Page 1)**

into a strategic defense system. He said it was crucial to engage the Soviet Union in talks on what constitutes "stability." He said the administration "had no illusions that some unilateral U.S. deployment of defensive systems" would enhance stability.

The official, who said earlier that the administration looked to trade-offs in the negotiations, was asked if this included the defensive systems, which are still in the very early research phase. He said that because there were no actual American defensive weapons to trade at this point, "it is intellectually ob-

secure" what the trade-offs would be.

But he added, "The research program and our intentions for it have to be on the table and a matter for discussion and agreement and negotiation between us, and they surely will be on the table."

The official also said the United States thought trade-offs would be particularly fruitful in the strategic arena, where Washington would be willing to see curbs on its bomber force, which is more advanced than Moscow's, in return for Soviet cuts in its land-based missiles, where it has an edge.

## China's Press Challenges Marx Again

**New York Times Service**

**BEIJING** — The Communist Party newspaper Renmin Ribao, or People's Daily, published on Friday its second front-page editorial in two weeks to challenge the idea that what was said and done by Marx, Lenin or Mao can be taken as universally valid or as setting limits for the current Chinese leadership.

To drive the point home, the newspaper dug into the speeches and writings of leading Communist theoreticians from Marx to Stalin, as well as Mao himself, to show that they had no patience with "phrase-monsters," reliance on "empty talk" or those who "do nothing else except copy" from earlier thinkers, as the editorial put it.

The article was published amid what appeared to be an internal Communist Party dispute over a similar piece in the editions of Dec. 7, attracting much comment among Chinese and abroad. The earlier article was judged by many Western experts to be the furthest that any ruling Communist party has gone toward publicly acknowledging the limitations of the Communist classics.

Friday's article expanded on the theme, and said: "Marxism is not a dogma but a guide to action."

An accompanying commentary inside the paper related the matter more squarely to the policies of Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader, who has swept away many of the old orthodoxies and stressed foreign investment, market forces and limited free enterprise as the way to make China prosperous.



Ivan V. Arkhipov, surrounded by journalists and Chinese officials upon arrival in Beijing.

## Senior Kremlin Aide Begins Talks in Beijing

**(Continued from Page 1)**

been in the political consultations that have been going on intermittently since 1969 in the so far unsuccessful attempt to normalize relations between the two Communist states.

Thus far, all indications are that the current visit will not produce any breakthroughs on the political front, and that the two governments will concentrate during Mr. Arkhipov's visit on an attempt to broaden exchanges in two areas — trade, and science and technology — where there has been relatively rapid progress in the past two years.

Officials on both sides have said that the four days that Mr. Arkhipov will be in Beijing before traveling to southern China will produce agreements in these areas. In particular, the officials say, it is hoped that there will be an accord on Soviet assistance in upgrading some of the many industrial plants and other projects that were built with the help of Soviet technology and advisers in the 1950s.

The Chinese perspective on the visit was suggested by the way in which the official news agency, Xinhua, handled photographs of Mr. Arkhipov's arrival. Although the agency's photographer was close enough to catch a good shot of the two officials shaking hands, it did not release any showing the embrace and told a representative of United Press International that no picture was available.

Mr. Arkhipov paused at the door of his Chinese limousine to read a statement in which he said that the visit side saw the visit "in the light of the positive trends that have become apparent recently in Soviet-Chinese relations," a reference to the increasing bilateral exchanges.

"As we see it," he said, the talks "will focus on the questions of the further development of commercial and economic as well as scientific and technical ties."

After saying that the Soviet Union saw a great potential for "the further expansion of mutually beneficial businesslike co-operation" in various fields, Mr. Arkhipov alluded to the broader context of the visit and expressed the hope that it would help to strengthen the relationship between Moscow and Beijing.

**The development of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China,"** he said, "would not only serve the interests of the peoples of our two countries but would also contribute to international cooperation and world peace."

**Thatcher Defends Pact**

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Friday that the agreement to give China sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 was better than no deal at all, Reuters reported.

Mrs. Thatcher said at a news conference in Hong Kong that the agreement, signed in Beijing on Wednesday, after two years of negotiations, would ensure the stability and prosperity of the territory well into the next century.

She told Hong Kong's civic leaders on Thursday that during her 36-hour stay in Beijing, Mr. Deng and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had assured her that China would honor its commitment.

Mrs. Thatcher was scheduled to fly to the United States and meet with President Ronald Reagan on Saturday.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

Faith Is Strong,  
Religious Weaker

Americans are turning away from the dictates of organized religion and are drawing upon their own spiritual feelings to define their faith, according to William J. McCready, program director of the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago. He calls it a major change in the country's religious character.

Religious faith remains strong, Dr. McCready said, but for growing numbers of people an individual search for meaning has become the central religious experience, replacing unquestioning obedience to religious authority.

He said that 60 percent of Americans today reject the concept of "absolute moral guidelines." Ten years ago, only about 40 percent held that view.



Christmas trees dot Madison Avenue in New York City this season.

coalition of groups, including the National Parent-Teachers Association and the Consumer Federation of America, is pushing for a congressional ban. Brewers and winemakers pay broad-based media \$720 million a year for ads, and both groups are fighting the proposed ban.

## Short Takes

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, as has been their custom, will spend Christmas at the White House and the New Year's holiday at the Palm Springs, California, estate of Walter H. Annenberg, the multimillionaire publisher and former ambassador to Britain.

Washington Village, the up-market new name for one of Baltimore's oldest neighborhoods, doesn't sit well with everyone who lives there. The area got its original name, Pigtown, from the droves of hogs who crossed it a century ago on the way from the railroad station to the slaughterhouses. "This place will always be Pigtown," says Gene Buscemi, 43, manager of the Pigtown Tavern. Says Mary Donaldson, 63, a Pigtowner born and raised, "To me, it's a term of endearment."

Artifacts of the civil rights struggle, such as the charred frame of a burning Ku Klux Klan cross, broken glass from a bombed church, and a 14-minute videotape featuring police dragging black protesters away, lunch-counter demonstrators, National Guardsmen sweeping the "Ole Miss" campus, form a permanent exhibit at the Mississippi State Historical Museum in Jackson. The building is otherwise largely devoted to memorabilia of the antebellum South.

Shorter Takes: U.S. consumption of chicken is rapidly catching up with pork and beef and experts think it will overtake them both by the end of the century. . . . Casper, Wyoming, has 726 cars per 1,000 residents, the most in the United States. Laredo, Texas, has the fewest, 373 per 1,000, with New York City next at 376, according to the 1980 census. . . . One of every eight American pupils attends a private school, the U.S. Education Department reports. The National Education Association says the reason may be "the very negative image that public education has unduly received."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

Pros and Cons  
Of Banning Ads

Advertising by lawyers, once banned by bar associations as unethical, promotes competition and leads to lower fees for ordinary legal services like wills and divorces, according to a Federal Trade Commission survey of 3,200 attorneys in 17 states.

On another front, the nationwide ground swell against drunken driving may drown out beer and wine advertising on radio and television, where cigarette and liquor commercials have long been barred. A broad

## Guatemala Hastens Hamlets

## Indians Put in 'Model Villages' to End Links to Guerrillas

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Service

NABAI, Guatemala — Two years after taking to the mountains in a campaign against leftist guerrillas in the rugged Indian highlands, the Guatemalan Army is rushing to complete a network of strategic hamlets intended to end civilian support of the rebels.

A culmination of the army's counterinsurgency doctrine, the program establishes rigid control of an Indian population that has become a base of support for the leftist guerrillas in their protracted war against successive military governments.

The hamlets are known here as "model villages," or merely "built towns," and the army said they are part of an effort to extend modern services to the long-ignored and isolated Indians. Church and human rights groups abroad have asserted that the hamlets are modified concentration camps.

The army's Section of Civilian Affairs, which is in charge of "pacification" of the civilian population in former rebel areas, has built 24 villages in four areas of the highlands that have been designated "poles of development." Another 55 are on the drawing boards, according to Colonel Mario Enrique Paiz Bolanos, the head of the section.

The U.S. Agency for International Development is allotting \$1 million of its \$52.5-million program in Guatemala for the construction of schools, roads and water facilities in "model villages."

U.S. officials here maintain that the aid is to be given because of the civilian economic merits of the towns, not their alleged strategic military significance. They insist the money is to go to the civilian reconstruction organization rather than the military. However, the

military-run government dominates the civilian reconstruction organization.

Colonel Paiz, at his headquarters in Guatemala City, said the hamlets would provide the Indians the food, shelter, security and work often denied in the past. The Indians are descendants of the ancient Mayans and who make up more than half of Guatemala's population of 7 million.

The colonel insisted that the towns were not being built for strategic purposes and thus could not be called "strategic hamlets" as were those that U.S. Army Special Forces, or Green Berets, organized in Vietnam. He said the object was to provide the Indians with their two most basic needs, "security and development," through provision of roads, electricity, clean water, land and work.

But a four-day trip here in Quiché province, the center of one of the four "poles of development," makes clear that the towns have definite military purposes.

The hamlets have been built along new roads constructed by army engineers who cut through the pine-forested mountains. Heretofore, they had been impenetrable to the military vehicles that can be seen now.

Azul and Tzabal have been erected over the ruins of towns of the same names that residents say were bombed, burned and bulldozed by the army during offensives in 1981 and 1982 against the guerrillas.

While Indians traditionally live in scattered communities where fields alternate with adobe houses over a vast expanse of countryside, Azul and Tzabal are concentrated collections of wooden one-room houses with metal roofs. They are laid out on a neat grid of gravel streets, with streetlights.

In short, a population that once lived scattered over a large expanse

is now concentrated in easily guarded, and controlled, communities.

Next to the three towns visited were military garrisons that villagers said were the true authority. No actions could be taken without consulting the garrison commander.

Men were organized into civil defense patrols whose chiefs were responsible to the garrison commander, according to these accounts. He often pressed virtual work gangs to clear fields of fire for his garrison, to repair neighboring roads, help with fortifications or work on the construction of other hamlets under army supervision.

Although army officials insisted that no one was being forced to live in the towns or prevented from leaving them, all town residents queried out of hearing of army civil-action teams said that they were forbidden to leave.

Some residents said the army had regrouped them there since recent operations. Others said they had sought to reach government lines as a result of starvation, disease, guerrilla abuse, or, more recently, a government amnesty.

Virtually all of the villagers interviewed said they had originally fled to the mountains and lived with the rebels after the start of the army offensives in 1981 that were said to have killed thousands of civilians. The villagers also spoke of guerrillas killing other hundreds of civilians to prevent a return to government lines in the new villages.

The army, according to these residents, is just as determined that no one leave the new homes. "The army says we have to remain here," said a 30-year-old man sitting on a chair on the dirt floor of his house. "If anyone tries to leave here, they kill him."

"The army is not bad as long as



An Indian civil defense unit on parade in Guatemala.

you follow orders," he said. "If you don't, they kill you."

As he spoke, almost all of the other men of Tzabal's 1,890 residents were outside of town, clearing land around a hill above it where about 300 soldiers have established a base.

The informant said he was in town because he was assigned communal chores. He said the men of the village had been working for the army on the hillside for the better part of a month without pay and without being able to devote enough time to grow their own food. He said their plots were mea-

ger and their families near starving.

"There is no work, no money and no food here," said a young civil defense patrolman on duty at one street corner. "We were promised our own land here but so far we have not received anything beyond our houses."

The villagers did acknowledge, grudgingly, that many now have access to electricity and clean drinking water for the first time in their lives. But they said the price is to be regimented in communes by an army that supervises their actions through ubiquitous civil-defense patrols.

Workers Find  
9 Bodies, but  
Fail to Reach  
Utah Miners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ORANGEVILLE, Utah — Rescue workers on Friday found nine bodies in a smoke-filled coal mine where 27 persons had been trapped underground by fire, then moved deeper into the mine in hope of finding the 18 others still alive.

The bodies were found about 200 feet (61 meters) behind the coal-fed fire that trapped the 26 men and one woman inside the Wilberg Mine in central Utah on Wednesday night.

No contact had been made with the 18 remaining miners, but there was hope that they had reached a "safe retreat" chamber, said a spokesman for Emery Mining Co., operator of the Wilberg Mine.

The chamber is one and one-half miles (2.4 kilometers) inside the mine and 2,800 feet behind the fire.

The large refuge chamber contained up to two days' worth of air plus rescue kits with small supplies of oxygen, officials said. Concern grew Friday that air would run out before rescuers reached the area.

The searchers, tethered together by rope, inched past smoldering coals to find the nine bodies. At one point, they were forced back out by exploding chunks of hot coal before they continued the rescue effort, a spokesman said.

Those trapped in the mine included six company officials. The fire erupted as the workers tried to break a production record, officials said.

The fire is potentially the worst U.S. mining accident since 1972, when 91 miners died in a fire in Idaho. (AP, UPI)

## The War of the Weeds: Chemical Weapons Go Underground

By Boyce Rensberger  
Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — It's a jungle out there, even for plants. Scientists have found that many plants conduct chemical warfare against their neighbors, sending toxins from their roots that can prevent the growth of nearby plants.

This appears to be one mechanism by which weeds compete so effectively against cultivated plants. However, as an international meeting of chemists here heard Thursday, agricultural researchers are learning how to exploit natural anti-plant toxins to develop entirely natural methods of weed control.

The reports were presented to the International Chemical Congress of Pacific Basin Societies, which has drawn more than 4,000 chemists from 45 countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

"It's been obvious for years that many weed species had to have some method of attacking crop plants," said Alan R. Putnam of Michigan State University. "They can take over a

field much faster than you would expect from simple competition for water and nutrients. Now we're beginning to zero in on how they do it."

Quack grass, he said, has been found to secrete a substance from its roots that alters the roots of nearby legume plants so that valuable nitrogen-fixing bacteria do not grow on them. Normally, legumes such as soybeans or alfalfa thrive because their roots play host to colonies of bacteria that can extract nitrogen from the air and turn it into fertilizer.

Dr. Putnam said that even when farmers kill the quack grass with herbicides, the toxic residue from the weeds can persist for a year.

C. S. Tang, a biochemist at the University of Hawaii, reported that many plants launch their first volleys of chemical warfare as mere seeds. As the seed absorbs water in preparation for sprouting, toxins diffuse into the surrounding soil, preventing any other seeds sprouting within a "sphere of influence."

Some long-lived plants can cause so much toxin to accumulate in the soil that they damage themselves. The coffee plant, a long-lived tree, is a prime example, said George Waller of Oklahoma State University. The toxin is caffeine.

"We think this is the cause of what coffee farmers call 'tired soil,'" Dr. Waller said. "Coffee farmers everywhere have found that after about 10 to 25 years, the tree just isn't as productive."

He suggested that similar toxin buildups could be responsible for the soil problems reported with other long-lived crops such as citrus and grapes.

In some cases, scientists reported, the chemical weapons that plants use can be turned to the farmer's advantage. Plants that produce toxins against weeds can be planted to rid a field of weeds before the crop is planted.

"We think this is a method of reducing the amount of herbicides used in agriculture," said Douglas Worsham of North Carolina State University.

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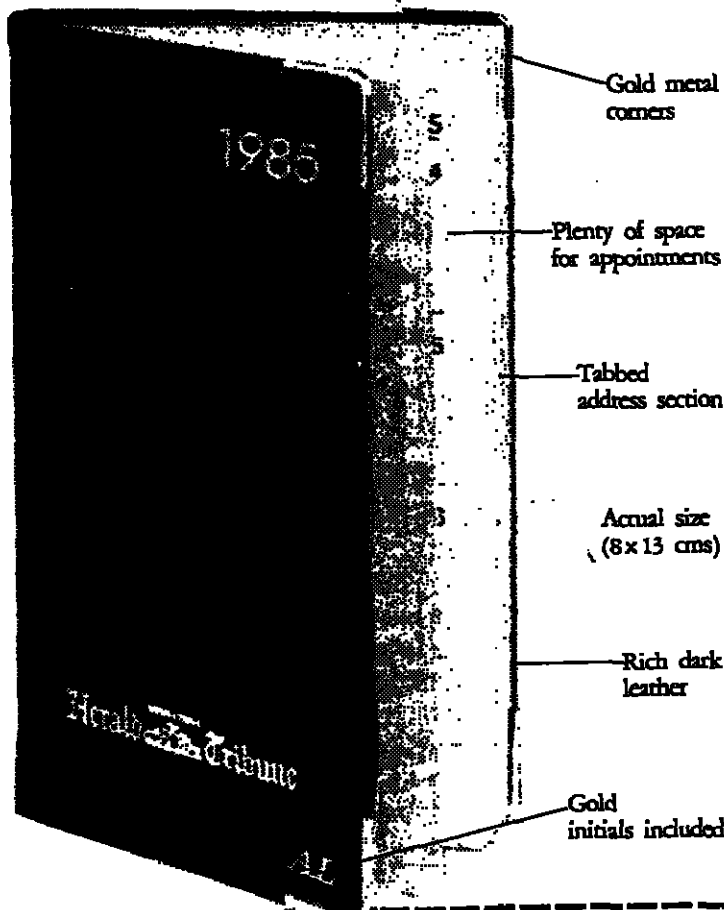
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Herald Tribune

22-12-84



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for our readers and advertisers  
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wishes you all

Happy  
Holidays  
and a  
Marvelous  
1985!



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## In Singapore, Main Question Is Whether Lee Will Sweep

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

SINGAPORE — A million and a half Singaporeans were expected to vote Saturday in a national election in which the major question was whether Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his People's Action Party would again win every seat in Parliament.

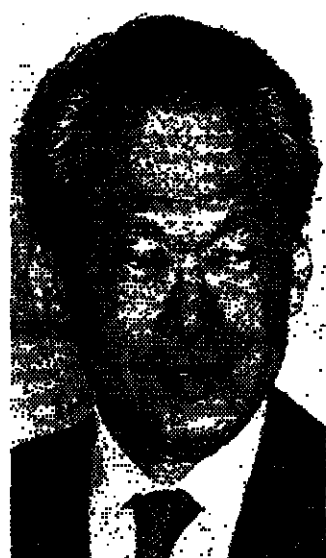
Mr. Lee has portrayed the election as both a referendum on his record and a vote of confidence in his vision of the future: a dynamic, cultured, Swiss-style nation by 1999.

He has been prime minister for 25 years — during colonial self-rule, during a short-lived merger with Malaysia and since independence, which was granted in 1965. Opposition parties are saying a quarter-century of dominance by one party is enough if a semblance of democracy is to survive.

Whatever the outcome of the election, in which voting is compulsory, it will be a watershed for the political development of this small island nation, according not only to Mr. Lee's party but also to the opposition and to political commentators.

Mr. Lee, 61, is universally acknowledged here as the architect of Singapore's phenomenal growth, from underdevelopment into a banking, commercial and manufacturing center with a standard of living that rivals that of Western Europe.

He has hinted that this will be his last term and appears to be trying to put in place a new political generation of his choosing. This year, he asked his longest-serving colleagues in the party to relinquish their seats in Parliament, saying it was time for to make way for new blood.



Lee Kuan Yew

More than half of Singapore's voters are under the age of 35. A quarter of a million new electors from 21 to 26 have been added to the rolls since the last election in 1980.

In the voting Saturday for members of the 79-seat lower house, there will be 26 new faces in the People's Action Party lineup, 21 of them under the age of 40. Among them is Mr. Lee's son, Lee Hsien Loong, 32, who left his post as second-in-command of Singapore's armed forces to take up politics, raising charges from the opposition that a dynasty was being established.

"This election will decide once and for all whether Singapore will continue on the road to democracy or whether it will take a step backward into one-party rule," said J.B. Jayaratnam, Singapore's only opposition member of Parliament, at a political rally here Sunday. Mr. Jayaratnam won his seat in a 1981 by-election.

His constituency has been redrawn, prompting predictions that he will lose the seat. In four previous national elections, no opposition candidate has won.

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## U.S. Protests Failure Of Beijing to Honor Pledge to Buy Grain

By Lena Sun  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The United States has formally protested China's failure to buy about \$475 million in U.S. grain, marking the first time that Beijing has reneged on a trade agreement with Washington, diplomats said Friday.

An oral protest was made to the Chinese ambassador, Zhang Wenjin, in Washington earlier this month, the diplomats said. It was followed up by expressions of "disappointment" in Beijing.

Diplomatic sources did not identify who made the protest in Washington but said it was conveyed "at a very high level." With the exception of China's cancellation of a cultural accord last year in retaliation for the granting of asylum to Hu Na, a Chinese tennis star, it was the first time that China had failed to honor an agreement with the United States since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1979, diplomats said.

Chinese officials have not given a specific reason for not buying the grain, but have complained about prices and the discovery of a pesticide, EDB, in the wheat shipments, a diplomat said.

Because of bumper harvests, China has less need for U.S. grain today than when the sales began in 1981. In addition, the decentralization of its planned economy under a series of economic reforms has made it more difficult for the state ministries, such as the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, to direct the state corporation in charge of buying grain, the diplomat said.

China is known to be unhappy with the recent tightening of U.S. rules on importing textiles. The regulations, which went into effect on Sept. 7, effectively restrict indirect textile exports by China to the United States. China has strongly protested the "country of origin" rule, asserting that it threatens 100,000 textile jobs.

Although Western diplomats had said they expected China to renege on its commitment to buy between six to eight million metric tons (6.6 to 8.8 short tons) of U.S. grain this year, the Chinese have steadfastly insisted that they would honor the grain agreement.

Friday's disclosure, however, raises questions about China's reliability in international agreements at a time when it is trying to attract foreign investment to spur modernization.

China frequently boasts of its reputation for honoring international agreements. In fact, on Wednesday, Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, pointed to their record in honoring international agreements to reassure Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and jittery Hong Kong residents.

**China to Ease Entry for Some Visitors By Granting Visas at Beijing Airport**

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China has decided to allow at least some businessmen and tourists to apply for visas upon arrival at the Beijing airport, but it remains unclear how freely the new policy will be applied.

Until a major effort to attract tourists was started a few years ago, China had one of the strictest visa policies of any nation. Although two million tourists come here annually now, and many more businessmen, the practice has been to require them to obtain visas in advance from Chinese embassies and consulates abroad.

The official English-language newspaper, China Daily, said Thursday that beginning Saturday an office at Beijing airport would issue visas to foreigners and overseas Chinese with valid passports. But Thursday's newspaper account and an earlier announcement in the Chinese-language Beijing Ribao left key aspects of the policy unclear.

China Daily said that the airport visa office would assess the visa status of applicants "according to the mission" that they declared, adding that the purpose of the policy was "to streamline the entry process for foreigners, especially those who wish to enter China as quickly as possible for business reasons." This suggested that people other than businessmen, whose presence is wanted here, could be turned away at the airport.

The China International Travel Service, which handles arrangements for tourists, said that the agency had been informed of the new policy but that it continued to prefer that tourists obtain their visas before arrival, from diplomatic posts. Foreign airlines and Western consular officers in Beijing said they would advise tourists to stick to the old approach, until the new one is clarified.

## Japanese Trains Crash; One Dead, 122 Injured

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Two commuter trains collided head-on Friday north of Tokyo, killing one and injuring 122 of 150 people on board.

Police said they believed the crash occurred because one of the engineers failed to follow switching signals.

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## Soviet Defectors Listen To Call of the Homeland

### Moscow Encouraged Recent Influx Of Citizens Dissatisfied With the West

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — For Turgenev, a Russian away from his homeland was like a slice cut off from the loaf. The Russian word for the feeling is *toska* — melancholy, a longing. For those away from home, it is an anguished yearning for the motherland that, Russians say, few other people can appreciate.

Throughout history, Russians have left their homeland. By most accounts, few have escaped *toska*. Toska, and perhaps a little help from the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency, seems to be bringing quite a few Russians home these days. It is a trend that the Soviet government appears to be encouraging, and one that fits neatly with a new cutoff of emigration from the country.

Moscow is giving the returnees high visibility and respectful treatment, and Westerners are beginning to suspect that a campaign may be under way to tempt home others.

Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, who defected 17 years ago with bitter words for the "prison" of her homeland, is back, talking of *toska* and condemning the West as a place where she was never free.

Oleg G. Bitov, a Soviet journalist who defected in 1983, is back, too, criticizing the Western nations in

which he recently was publishing attacks on the Soviet Union.

The body of Boris Chaliapin, the great opera singer who died in 1938, was returned this fall from a grave in Paris for reburial in Moscow's most revered cemetery.

The event was greeted with an outpouring of sentiment. Chaliapin's friends are appearing on television to say that he never knew a happy moment abroad, talking only of *toska*.

This week, a Soviet soldier who defected in Afghanistan 18 months ago returned voluntarily to the Soviet Union from the United States. Soviet Embassy officials brought Nikolai Ryzhkov, 20, to the State Department, and U.S. officials said they were convinced he was leaving of his own volition.

Also back home are two Russian soldiers. Sergeant Igor F. Rykov, 22, and Oleg G. Khlan, 21, who defected in Afghanistan and who, like Mr. Bitov and Miss Alliluyeva, had little good to say about the motherland when they were in the West. They, too, seem to be victims of *toska*. A loving letter from home, a long day spent walking the streets in tears and an even longer visit to the Soviet Embassy in London are said to have brought them home.

All of them say they returned voluntarily, and there is nothing to show that this is not the case. But the two soldiers spent three days in the Soviet Embassy before taking an Aeroflot flight to Leningrad, and émigré friends of Mr. Bitov, stunned at his sudden return, say they believe pressure of some sort was brought to bear on him.

Although officials have been putting a brake on emigration, the flow of defectors has continued over the years, including the dancers Rudolf Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov, the musicians Mstislav Rostropovich and Maxim Shostakovich, the fighter pilot Viktor I. Belenko and the chess player Viktor Korchnoi.

From sportsmen to tourists to sailors to diplomats, no one seems immune to defection. Few take the route back home again.

The phenomenon has spawned its own joke about a Soviet questionnaire that asks: "One: Have



Nikolai Ryzhkov



Svetlana Alliluyeva



Mstislav Rostropovich



Rudolf Nureyev

you ever been abroad? Two: If you returned home, why?"

It is one of the elements in current U.S.-Soviet negotiations over a new cultural exchange agreement, with the Russians asking for what amounts to a U.S. guarantee that defectors would be returned.

Soviet propagandists struggle to combat the image of a country that so many people want to leave. The press consistently portrays life in the West as cruel and oppressive.

It was a memorable event, then, when in September, a month after Mr. Bitov's return, Miss Alliluyeva came home. She was welcomed with her 13-year-old American daughter, Olga Peters, and granted the Soviet citizenship that was stripped from her after she defected in 1967.

At the press conference for foreign reporters that appeared to be the price of her return, Miss Alliluyeva read a statement that appeared to hint at an invitation to other defectors to return, reinforcing a suspicion by some Western observers that Moscow has in mind a new policy of persuading defectors to come home.

"I know many defectors who are prevented from returning home only by fear of possible punishment," she said. Her very presence, healthy, well-groomed and apparently satisfied with her choice, seemed to say that punishment is not inevitable.

For those people, slices from the Russian loaf despairing under the weight of *toska*, she seemed to be saying, there might just be a route home.

"No matter how hard I tried — and quite sincerely I did — to live quietly like all other Americans and enjoy life," she said, "nothing came of it."

## Vietnamese Town of Ben Suc Arises From Ashes

George Esper was The Associated Press's last bureau chief in Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City. He recently revisited Vietnam after a 10-year absence.

By George Esper  
Associated Press

BEN SUC, Vietnam — Blown up by U.S. troops nearly 18 years ago, the town of Ben Suc came to symbolize the destructiveness of U.S. "search-and-destroy" operations in the Vietnam War. Ben Suc has been rebuilt, but not all its wounds have healed.

"Many people were killed, all things burned," said Phan Van Chinh, 60, a former town leader. "It made the people hate the American imperialists very much."

But Mr. Chinh quickly added: "We hate only the American imperialists who came here and destroyed and killed our people. We don't hate Americans."

Launched on Jan. 8, 1967, the operation was called "Operation Cedar Falls," and it ushered in a period when "search-and-destroy" became a byword of the U.S. war effort.

Ben Suc, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of the former South Vietnamese capital of Saigon, was in the heart of an area the U.S. military dubbed the "Iron Triangle," a Vietcong stronghold of dense jungle, tunnel networks and rubber plantations, wedged between Route 13 and the Saigon River.

Military tacticians decided to destroy Ben Suc to deny the Communists guerrillas a supply base.

Mr. Chinh recalled the air strikes that preceded the arrival of U.S. troops.

"Nothing on the surface of the earth was left," he said. "Houses were destroyed and trees were uprooted."

After the Americans evacuated the town's almost 6,000 residents and their livestock, demolition teams planted 10,000 pounds (4,550 kilograms) of explosives in a large hole scooped out near the center of the town. They then detonated it, hoping to destroy any undiscovered tunnels.

The people did not want to leave, Mr. Chinh recalled. Field reports of the time spoke of long columns of frightened women and crying children shuffling down the rutted clay roads, carrying their meager belongings of pots and pans, bedding and family keepsakes, their thatched-roof homes burning behind them.

One of them was Tran Thi Tu. "I was afraid of the bombardment," she recalled. "My husband, father, mother, sister and brother were killed."

Today, 10 years after the Communist victory in Vietnam, the 46-year-old woman is back in the rebuilt Ben Suc, selling chicken, pork and vegetables from a stall in the town marketplace.

Rubber trees have been newly planted, the town is producing rice, and many other former residents have returned.

Town officials like to show off another reminder of the war — a Vietcong tunnel the Americans missed.

Remnants of those days are scattered over the landscape. Oxen pull carts loaded with straw past an abandoned American tank along a dusty dirt road. Nearby, the former headquarters of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, the "Big Red One," is overgrown with grass, its entrances and guard posts rotting away, its empty shell grazed by cows.

In Ben Suc today, villagers pedal bicycles down country lanes. Women walk briskly with baskets of vegetables balanced on bamboo poles across their shoulders. Children sit in open-air schoolhouses.

But, the memories of that January day remain painfully fresh. "Cedar Falls was terrible," said Mr. Chinh.

### Economic Changes Urged

Drastic changes are needed in Vietnam's economic management, the Communist Party daily newspaper Nhan Dan said Friday, in a report on a Central Committee plenum here. Agence France-Press reported from Hanoi.

Nhan Dan said the plenum, which ended Monday, had called for new efforts to boost the country's lagging economic development. It said that the six-day session had outlined goals of the 1985 economic plan, noting that development this year had slowed, compared with the previous three years.

The plenum called for efforts to collectivize agriculture in the south and to rein in private businesses throughout the country, the report said.

## Ustinov Was Architect of Soviet Military Buildup

By Eric Pace  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister whose death was announced on Friday, oversaw a military buildup and played a key role in internal Kremlin politics.

A burly, sandy-haired technocrat with great self-confidence, technical gifts and administrative skill, he had humble beginnings. He was a 14-year-old Red Army volunteer in the civil war that followed the 1917 Russian Revolution and then a paper mill mechanic.

Appointed defense minister in April 1976, a month after he was named a full member of the ruling Politburo, he emerged as one of the most powerful men in the country. He was widely considered to have been instrumental in the coming to power in 1982 of Yuri V. Andropov and his succession by Konstantin U. Chernenko this year.

During Marshal Ustinov's time

as defense minister, his forces maintained what a recent Pentagon report called an aggressive posture. It said that, from 1973 to 1982, Moscow's spending on military assets outstripped Washington's by \$240 billion.

Under the marshal, the Soviet military establishment also had its problems. The 115,000 Soviet troops reportedly stationed in Afghanistan failed to quench the insurgency there. Wrangling within the defense establishment was indicated last September when the Chief of the General Staff, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, was dismissed.

Soviet prowess as an arms-maker was to a large extent Marshal Ustinov's personal achievement. Aged 32 in June 1941, when Stalin chose him as People's Commissar for Armaments at the time of the German invasion in World War II, he reaped up production of tanks and other arms that did much to enable the Red Army to resist the Ger-

mans and earned him the title of Hero of Socialist Labor in 1942.

Later, as chief of the postwar defense industry under Nikita S. Khrushchev, he was again designated a Hero of Socialist Labor in 1961 for "outstanding services in the development of rocketry" that led to the first manned space flight by Yuri A. Gagarin.

For the 11 years before he became defense minister, Marshal Ustinov was a secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee under Leonid I. Brezhnev, overseeing the military-industrial complex. He supervised the arms production program under his predecessor as defense minister, Marshal Andrei I. Grechko. In that period, the Soviet Union attained parity with the United States in strategic arms. It expanded its navy and its land forces in Eastern Europe and on China's border.

Marshal Ustinov also took over a substantial share of the Politburo's political work when Mr. Chernenko became the Soviet leader last February.

Dmitri Fyodorovich Ustinov was born on Oct. 30, 1908, into a working-class family in the Volga city of Samara, now Kuibyshev.

He displayed his technical aptitude early and was admitted to a timber industry vocational school in Makaryev, a town in a logging area 250 miles (400 kilometers) northeast of Moscow. He finished a four-year training course as a mechanic there in 1927. The future marshal joined the Communist Party in that year and went to work, first as a mechanic at a pulp and paper mill near Gorki.

In 1957, Marshal Ustinov was made a deputy prime minister in charge of coordinating all the defense industries, including shipbuilding and the production of aircraft, radio and other electronics equipment and nuclear weaponry. In 1963, he was raised to first deputy prime minister.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Facing Realities in Cyprus

Before his election as secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar toiled for years as its mediator on Cyprus. He now believes that Greek and Turkish Cypriots have edged near enough to a compromise to justify a meeting between their leaders next month. If he has judged right, Cyprus could be removed from diplomacy's intensive care unit. The United Nations needs such a victory. May the force be with him.

It has been 20 years since the UN sent a peacekeeping unit to Cyprus, and a decade since Turkey invaded to protect a Turkish minority under siege. Everything about that intervention is in dispute; the results are not. The Turkish community, 18 percent of Cyprus's 650,000 people, holds 37 percent of the land. A swap of populations completed the division of the island into the Greek-led Republic of Cyprus and the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has searched patiently for a formula that would erase the green line dividing these enclaves. His plan is said to call on Turkish Cypriots to retreat to 19 percent of the land — with room for bargaining — and to

join Greek Cypriots in a bizonal, bicomunal federation. That is generous to the Turkish Cypriots, and their leader, Rauf Denktaş, says he is ready to accept.

The benefits for Greek Cypriots are less obvious. The compromise could mean the withdrawal of 25,000 Turkish troops from the north, and provide land for perhaps a third of 180,000 refugees. Cyprus would once again be united under a Greek Cypriot president. A bicameral legislature would give control of the lower house to the majority, with Turkish and Greek Cypriots equally represented in the upper house. Cyprus would remain nonaligned.

All this implies a permanent ethnic segregation, ratifying in the constitution much of what the Turkish invaders won in the field. This is the hard deal now before Greek Cypriots. Given the refusal of Turkey's Western partners to force a more generous settlement, it is probably the best imaginable. Since the island's calamities are rooted in misguided interventions by others, its deliverance may lie in direct talks between Cypriots. So reckons Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, whose skill merits support.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## End the Auto Quotas

It is time to end the quotas restricting imports of Japanese automobiles. President Reagan's meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone next month presents the ideal opportunity. This was to be a temporary restraint — a tax, really, on American consumers — to give America's automakers time and capital to adjust to new market conditions. They have had four years. From here on, protection will only make them inefficient again.

Unfortunately, both governments see the issue as a bargaining chip. Auto quotas are not for bargaining. The task is done.

Allegedly voluntary as well as temporary, the quotas were forced upon the Japanese in 1981, when America's auto industry was in great distress. One-fourth of the 10.7 million cars sold in the United States in 1979 were foreign, mainly Japanese. Lagging in automation and quality control, and ill-prepared to make smaller cars, Detroit was shutting plants and laying off workers. Cutting Japanese imports to 1.68 million a year for two years was rationalized as necessary to give Detroit time for restructuring. Then the quotas were extended to a third year, and slightly enlarged last spring, to a fourth.

Predictably, the effect was to raise the prices of all cars. The Japanese turned to shipping more profitable, higher-priced models. And American cars were priced higher than would have been possible in an open market to help raise the capital needed for a dramatic modernization program. Total car sales have now climbed back up to 10.6 million. Though the job loss since 1978 still exceeds 100,000, the majority of laid-off workers have been rehired, and all workers have won contracts eliminat-

ing most of the concessions they had made. They earn much more than the national average for factory workers. And industry profits are breaking records — an estimated \$10 billion to \$11 billion this year, compared with a loss of \$4.2 billion at the low point in 1980.

Chrysler, Ford and the United Auto Workers want the quotas continued. They contend that U.S. production still suffers from the strength of the dollar, which makes foreign goods unnaturally cheaper for Americans. They also complain that Japan officially encourages exports while overprotecting its home market. General Motors, for its part, wants the quotas ended, or at least enlarged. It calls the controls unacceptable in U.S. trade policy, but on narrower grounds also wants to import more small cars until it can meet the demand with domestic production.

Japan's auto industry urges an end to quotas but its government has not yet taken a position. Some American officials suspect Tokyo may prefer to sell relatively fewer cars in the United States at higher prices instead of having to reciprocate for elimination of the quota with other trade or financial concessions. Now that they also produce cars inside the United States, the Japanese may feel less need to export more across the Pacific.

The danger is that the quotas will become permanent and cause a relapse in Detroit. A protected industry could again fail to meet consumer demands for high-quality small cars and revert to burdening its products with excessive costs and wage settlements. If the quotas cannot be lifted when the economy and industry are strong, they will never come off.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### Reagan's Budget Prospects

The prospects for President Reagan's fiscal budget message get poorer by the minute. By the end of January he must produce a budget which indicates to the financial markets that he is serious about deflating ballooning deficits, but which balances expenditure reductions in a way broadly acceptable to Congress. The president has made the job about as hard as it can be. He promised that taxes would not be raised. He also pledged not to interfere with social security. Unless a major weapons program is halted, such as the MX missile, spending cuts will be hard to come by. But with talks with the Soviets days away it is a bad time to be sweeping bargaining chips off the board.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### The Shuttle Under Wraps

Next month's flight of the space shuttle and its secret Pentagon cargo put into sharp focus the conflicting demands of military secrecy and a democratic society. The problem is especially crucial now as the country moves toward the increasing militarization of space and research on a "star wars" nuclear defense.

The military has long had a policy of treating its space launches as classified. The policy is about to be imposed on the civilian-developed space shuttle, and, for the first time since Alan Shepard flew in 1961, American astronauts will be in space under a veil of secrecy.

The Pentagon has a right — even a duty — to keep secrets that it believes are vital to performing its mission, but the press has a right to gather information of public interest and to publish it if it disagrees.

The Washington Post decided that enough information was already publicly available

that there was no danger in publishing details about the new satellite. After its story appeared in Wednesday's editions, The Associated Press distributed its own story.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger called the Post's decision "irresponsible." But if news agencies can figure out the nature of the payload, so can the Russians.

If the Pentagon wants news organizations to withhold information, it must make a compelling case for secrecy, and news organizations will be responsible in evaluating the facts. But an informed public is also a worthy goal that is properly served by the press.

— The Los Angeles Times.

### Lugar, at Least, Is Not Helms

Richard Lugar's greatest attribute as the new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is that he is not Jesse Helms. That alone is plenty of reason for any rational American to breathe a sigh of relief over his elevation to that job.

The Indiana senator's words and actions show that he will work to bring long-missing openness, bipartisanship and congressional independence to the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. By pressing the administration for policy changes in South Africa and Nicaragua, Mr. Lugar has sent a message to the White House that the Republican Senate leadership expects to regain a significant voice. By scheduling for next month a comprehensive committee review of American foreign policy, Mr. Lugar furthers the hope that the administration's major international initiatives will begin to undergo public, bipartisan scrutiny.

— The St. Petersburg (Florida) Times.

## FROM OUR DEC. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Taft Goes Christmas Shopping

NEW YORK — With the co-operation of a dozen Secret Service men, four policemen and a half-dozen special detectives, President W.H. Taft did his Christmas shopping, or part of it. Unannounced and unexpected, he appeared at Tiffany's. President Taft stepped from an automobile, and the attendant, surprised almost to absolute forgetfulness, only half-raised his umbrella. No less startling was the appearance of Mr. Taft in the store. Mr. George F. Kunz, a Tiffany's director, took the President into a private reception room, and there the President, aided by Mrs. Taft, picked out a dozen or so pieces of jewelry which will go to make a happy Christmas for the Tafts.

### 1934: Du Pont Calls for Defense

WASHINGTON — The only way to prevent war is to prepare for it in time of peace, declared Irénée du Pont, of the E.I. du Pont de Nemours Company, before the Senate committee investigating munitions. "If you don't do that, you will have a hell of a time," he said. "If we have another war, we are going to have a hell of a time anyway. The only way to wage a successful war is to have an absolute monarchy. Did you ever hear of a democracy waging a successful war?" Senator Gerald P. Nye, the chairman, said that Germany was well prepared in 1914, yet we had a war. Du Pont replied: "Who started the war? I am talking about defense, not offense."

## Danger In Cap's 'Victory'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Let there be no mistake. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger is the strong man of the Reagan administration. He has won another battle over David A. Stockman and the other members of President Reagan's senior White House staff, sparing the Pentagon's spending plans, at least for now, from the cutbacks almost all other parts of government will experience in the budget Mr. Reagan sends Congress next month.

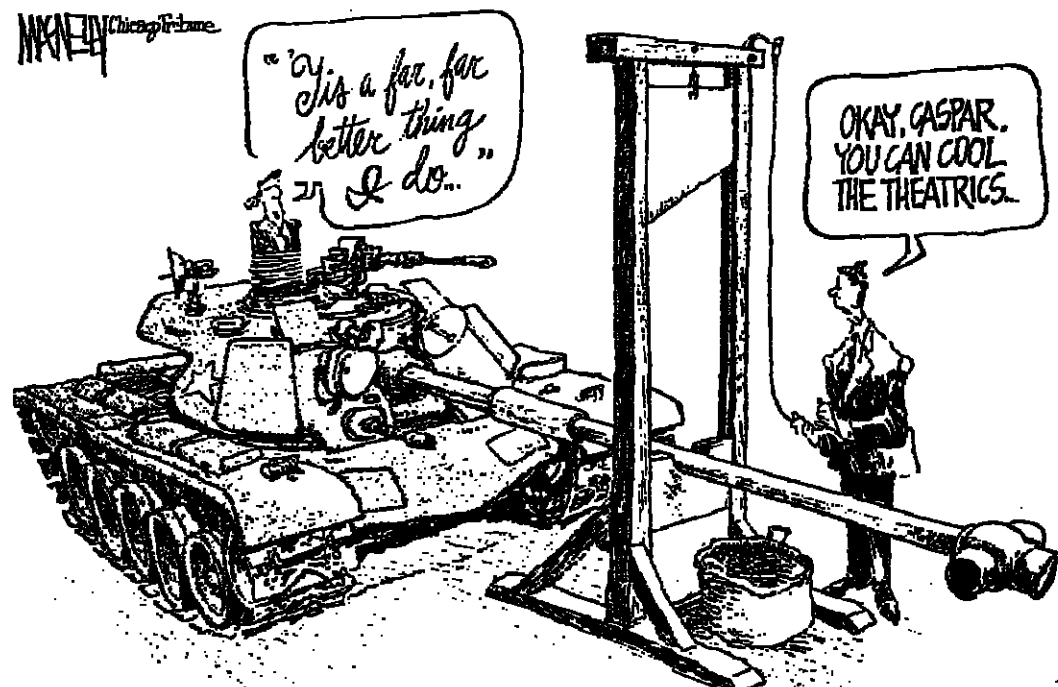
There are many members of Congress of both parties — including one Republican whose views, for reasons I will get to, merit special attention — who think Mr. Weinberger's "victory" may eventually rebound against both the armed services and the Republicans' best interests.

But the pattern of Mr. Weinberger's success within the administration is so striking and so consistent that it deserves exploration. In each of the last three years he has faced heavy pressure from some of Mr. Reagan's most influential advisers — including the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, his deputy, Richard G. Darman, and Mr. Stockman, who heads the Office of Management and Budget — to trim the military buildup in order to reduce the budget deficit.

This year Mr. Baker, Mr. Darman and Mr. Stockman were reinforced in their arguments by all the other members of the cabinet and by most leading Republican senators and representatives, whose help Mr. Reagan will need to pass a budget in 1985.

For all their argument that spending cuts had to be "across the board," Mr. Weinberger controlled the only vote that counts: the president's. The Pentagon got off with a token cut.

Part of the secret of his influence is surely his long friendship and service



with the president. Part of it is Mr. Reagan's own strongly held belief that military power is a good in itself — not one to be measured against other uses of the money.

But part of it is the fact that Mr. Weinberger has embraced, more fully than any of his recent predecessors, the role of spokesman and advocate for the uniformed military services. If Mr. Reagan has wrapped himself in the flag, as critics charged during the last campaign, then Mr. Weinberger has put on the armed services' uniform, figuratively speaking, and dared anyone to try to trim it.

Which brings me to that interesting Republican I mentioned, Representative John McCain of Arizona, the grandson and son of noted navy admirals. An Annapolis graduate, he was en route to his own flag rank when he was shot down over Hanoi in 1967 and spent six years in a North Vietnamese prison. After his release, Mr. McCain did a tour of duty as the navy's top lobbyist on Capitol Hill, then retired and in 1982 was elected to a House seat from Phoenix.

A prospective candidate to succeed Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona

when he retires in 1986, Mr. McCain is as conservative and defense-minded as his state — but an intelligent critic of what he sees happening in the Pentagon under Mr. Weinberger's management.

In essence, his argument is that Mr. Weinberger is not so much running the American military establishment as letting that establishment run him. "In the past," Mr. McCain said, "the secretary of defense was the guy who said to the military, 'You can have this much, but you can't have everything you want.' Cap [Weinberger], on the other hand, has almost always endorsed their requests."

What he has not done, Mr. McCain said, is make more than "a feeble attempt" at plausibly explaining why American security demands an ever-rising Pentagon budget. Under Mr. Weinberger, he said, the Pentagon is "very good at explaining the gee-whiz aspects, the virtues of Stealth, B-1, MX, the Apache helicopter — telling how this plane will fly upside down, 900 miles-an-hour at night, hit the target and come back, and the pilot won't even know he left. But they're not adept at telling why we ever need

to send that pilot or aircraft there to start with."

Mr. McCain is worried that under Mr. Weinberger's stewardship, "public support for significant increases in defense has declined from 70 percent in 1981 to 20 percent now — without a perceptible change or improvement in Soviet behavior." Americans, he added, "have lost faith that defense dollars are being spent without 'waste, fraud and abuse.'"

But the horror stories about overpriced spare parts are only the "tip of the iceberg," Mr. McCain said. More serious is the failure to be clear about the commitments the United States has in the world.

"What my constituents find hard to understand," Mr. McCain said, "is why we still have 250,000 troops in Europe, 40 years after V-E Day, and why we commit 6 percent of our GNP, and Japan only 1 percent, to a defense program that guarantees Japan's oil supply lines."

Unless and until Mr. Weinberger answers the questions of the John McCains of Congress, his "victory" must be regarded as shaky.

The Washington Post.

## Poland: IMF Membership May Loosen Its Soviet Ties

By Frank Lipsius

NEW YORK — Poland's impending membership in the International Monetary Fund may have the disadvantage of legitimizing the discredited Jaruzelski regime. But Washington should take comfort in knowing that economists can now get busy undermining Soviet influence in Poland — something the Poles themselves have been unable to do.

The banned Solidarity trade union urged Polish membership in the fund to get secret deals between Warsaw and the Kremlin exposed by the new economists sent from IMF headquarters in Washington. Two other important benefits will also accrue from membership.

First, the fund's economists will show the Jaruzelski regime how to achieve real reform.

Second, the IMF requires members to work toward making their currencies freely convertible, and this will help pull the Polish economy out of the Soviet orbit and toward the West. Poland will be held accountable for its \$35-billion debt — something that can only help it work to normalize its relations with creditors.

Polish economists should have taken a new role in policy-making long ago — after the imposition of martial law, in December 1981, when General Wojciech Jaruzelski decided to try to follow the Hungarian economic model. But he had learned his lessons backward. Whereas the

Hungarian leader Janos Kadar is a reformer disguised as a disciplinarian, General Jaruzelski is a disciplinarian disguised as a reformer.

General Jaruzelski followed Hungary in limiting the Central Planning Commission to forecasting, rather than directing, the economy. But enterprises still get allocations of raw materials rather than having to buy them on the open market, so centralized control continues.

Poland was also supposed to have stopped subsidizing industry, by replacing government handouts with loans that enterprises would have to pay back. But no Polish industries have since been declared bankrupt, as they surely would have been if subsidies were ended, so it would appear that this was not implemented.

General Jaruzelski is either fooling himself or trying to fool the country. He will not fool the IMF, which knows the economies of its other East European members: Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary. The fund can force reform on Poland.

The economic benefits will undoubtedly have political repercussions, as they have had in Hungary. Eliminating centralized control undermines the Communist Party's stranglehold on the economy. Efficiency replaces loyalty, and

workers, managers and farmers soon recognize the political side of their economic interests. Eventually, they group together in lobbies, leading to a gradual devolution of political power.

Why does the Kremlin tolerate East European membership in the fund? For these reasons:

First, having withdrawn its subsidy for the Polish economy after martial law was declared, Moscow has lost some of its say in Poland.

Second, the Russians are themselves trading as much as they can with the West. They can subsidize their own inefficiency with abundant raw materials and oil, but their largesse no longer extends throughout Eastern Europe.

And the Russians have not tackled the problems caused by their own inefficient allocation of resources and politically controlled economy — failures that prevent their grasping the ramifications of economic change in their empire.

Stalin's withdrawal from the Bretton Woods agreements in 1947 led George F. Kennan to write his well-known pseudonymous article laying out the West's containment policy. If the International Monetary Fund then became a line of demarcation between East and West, Poland is now beginning to switch sides.

The writer, whose articles often appear in British newspapers, wrote this for The New York Times.

## For the Arabs, a Time of Motion and Hope, but...

By Flora Lewis

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan is now committed to seeking negotiations with Israel on the return of territory in exchange for peace, the second Arab state to do so after Egypt, But...

There is always a "but" in the Middle East. King Hussein will not move without a formal agreement from the Palestine Liberation Organization to join the effort. As always, the PLO's Yasser Arafat is smiling and flying about, and making elaborate arguments to avoid coming to the point.

The king and his advisers are under no illusions about Mr. Arafat's compulsive dedication to avoiding hard decisions. By holding his Palestine National Council meeting here, in Hussein's capital despite the absence of Damascus-based radical factions, and by applauding the king's speech, Mr. Arafat appeared to be moving toward the Jordanian position.

Amman's strategy now is to try to pin Mr. Arafat down at last by persuading the people around him that there is no other choice. The argument is that time is running out on Palestinian hopes and that the PLO's

key constituency now is those who live under Israeli occupation, not the groups and cliques scattered outside.

But Mr. Arafat's strategy is still to seek unity in his divided organization, persuading the dissidents who boycotted the council meeting to make up. This offers President Hafez al-Assad of Syria another chance to block any hope of negotiations. If the radicals return, they would renew their demand for a veto against the Jordanian project, a recipe for continued deadlock.

Mr. Arafat and King Hussein have important differences. They are to start talks in a few weeks to draft a joint stand that would then be presented to an Arab summit. The process is scheduled to take about three months. But the timing seems wildly optimistic. Then, of course, comes the question of whether the Arabs can even agree to hold a summit.

The king insists on majority rule, which would favor the moderates, instead of the current requirement for consensus that gives the extrem-

ists a veto. But the mainstream PLO still clings to the idea that Arab "unity" and Arab "solidarity" are essential preconditions for even considering negotiations.

This is another period of intricate maneuver among Arabs. Despite his efforts, Hussein feels blocked. Frustrations are rising again and people here are arguing, as they usually do in these circumstances, that the United States must create a breakthrough.

Things just do not work that way. The king's call for an international conference with all five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is an attempt to open something, an "umbrella" as it is called in the newly fashionable diplomatic jargon. But there is not yet a basis for it.

The major Jordanian concern at this point is Syria. Mr. Assad is furious at Hussein's audacity in playing host to the PLO despite intense Syrian pressures to prevent it. Some say Damascus may try military intimidation to prevent a PLO-Jordan agree-

ment and to restore Jordanian docility, especially if an Israeli pullback in Lebanon frees some Syrian divisions. So the barriers to real progress in the year ahead still look insuperable. But there are some important underlying changes. The most notable is that the big argument now is about peace and the conditions for seeking it. The usual talk about the "inevitable new war" has faded away.

That does not mean, however, that time is with the doves. A new, impatient generation of Arabs is rising and their societies cannot offer them much satisfaction. Militant fundamentalism continues to appeal. The inherent instability of these countries remains the greatest danger to the region. A firm peace settlement is needed to contain upheavals.

None of the leaders is willing or able to move quickly and decisively to get the peace process going. They must come to see it will simply happen by itself, or be delivered by a *deus ex machina* named the United States. There is some time for the new attitudes to ripen, but not a lot.

The New York Times.

## 'Nuts' — The General's Marvelous Monosyllable

By Donald Wayne

CAMBRIDGE, England — Saturday is the 40th anniversary of perhaps the most famous American story of World War II — the story of "Nuts." The scene was Bastogne, Belgium, during the fierce 1944 Battle of the Bulge, when Hitler's armies launched a surprise winter offensive in a last-ditch effort to win the war. The Führer's desperate gamble caught the Allies off guard and might have succeeded but for actions like the defense of Bastogne.

Panzers swept through bitter cold and falling snow in the Ardennes in a race with American forces to seize and hold the crossroads town. The Americans got there first. They were paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division, which had taken part in the D-Day landings in Normandy. The division's acting commander was General Anthony C. McAuliffe.

Outnumbered and surrounded, General McAuliffe was in a bad way. A German truck party came with a demand for his surrender. The story of his terse reply has been repeated in numerous writings and at least one film about the war, but often with noticeable variations of detail. What happened exactly?

I possess a letter written to me by General McAuliffe that tells the story in his own words. We met in Bastogne in 1969. I was there to help celebrate the 25th anniversary of the siege.

General McAuliffe, then retired, had flown over as the guest of honor and to have a reunion with veterans of the 101st Airborne and others who had taken part in the battle.

I pointed out to him that the "Nuts" story was always being told by others and not by its main character. What was his version?

The general, who died in 1975, never bothered to write his memoirs. But he responded to my request by putting his first-person account into a letter, which he sent after returning to his home in Washington, D.C. Here is the full text:

The "Nuts" story follows.

At 11:30 on Dec. 22, four Germans came up the road to Bastogne from Remifosse carrying a large white flag. My troops concluded that the Germans were surrendering. The envoys were blindfolded. They had a message addressed to the American commander in Bastogne. It demanded the immediate surrender of the Bastogne garrison and threatened its complete destruction otherwise.

When told what the paper contained, I laughed and said "Nuts." I then visited some troops. When I returned to the C.P. [Command Post], I was told that the Germans, still blindfolded, were saying

they had brought an official communication and were entitled to an official reply. "What shall I tell them?" I asked the staff. Colonel Knard, our brilliant G-3 [chief intelligence officer], suggested: "That first crack of yours, that 'Nuts,' would be a good answer." The staff agreed with enthusiasm, so they typed it out in official fashion:

To the German Commander: Nuts. (signed) The American Commander.

Colonel Harper placed the reply in the German officer's hand. The German asked if the reply was affirmative or negative. If affirmative, he had the authority to negotiate further. He did not understand the one-word reply. Harper said, "It means the same as 'Go to hell.' You understand that, don't you?" The German said, "Yes, and we'll kill many Americans."

General McAuliffe's refusal to surrender resulted in five days of ferocious enemy attacks, including a prolonged one on Christmas Day. When units of General George S. Patton's Third Army arrived to relieve Bastogne, it was none too soon. Today Bastogne has a "Nuts" museum and a McAuliffe Square.

Mr. Wayne is an American writer now living near Cambridge. He contributed this account to the International Herald Tribune.

## Nakasone: Will He Give Till It Hurts?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "Beware of Japanese bearing gifts" is a paraphrase of Virgil that describes the preparations being made here for President Reagan's meeting next month with Yasuhiro Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan. Nakasone is coming with what is advertised as an offer on auto quotas too good to refuse.

American officials want much wider trade concessions. The question is whether they can agree on a limited package, and then persuade President Reagan to talk tough despite his warm feeling for the Japanese leader.

The two leaders met in Los Angeles on Jan. 2 against a background of perilous imbalances in world trade. The United States is heading for a record annual deficit of \$120 billion for 1984. By far the largest component, \$35 billion, comes from the Japanese surplus in bilateral trade.

The trade deficits lead back through the overvalued dollar to high interest rates and the budget deficit. The imbalance is dangerous because if foreigners lose interest in buying American, they will start to unload dollars. The United States would have to raise interest rates to hold foreign investments. Higher rates would slow the U.S. economy and hurt such important debtor countries as Mexico and Brazil. All this would stagger the world economy.

The Japanese are well aware of the problem. The U.S. boom of the last two years has been the locomotive for an economic pickup in many other countries, including Japan. Anti-Japanese protectionist sentiment runs strong in the United States and elsewhere. As Japanese exports mount, so do protectionist barriers. Thus Tokyo has an interest in averting trouble by restraining exports now.

The meeting between Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Reagan offers Japanese an ideal occasion to show restraint. An almost perfect instrument is the quota agreement reached in 1981 to limit Japanese auto exports to the United States. The present accord, which holds down Japanese exports to America to 1.85 million vehicles annually, has fostered the soaring profits of U.S. automakers. It expires in March. And Japanese representatives have been wondering aloud whether Mr. Nakasone would not gain credit in the United States by offering to extend the accord at the meeting with Mr. Reagan.

Extension of the agreement would not be all that painful for Mr. Nakasone. It would build his major political asset in Japan, the friendly personal tie to Mr. Reagan. It would enhance the government's hold over the fractious Japanese auto industry. It would suit the major Japanese manufacturers — Toyota, Nissan and Honda — because it "would freeze their lucrative position in the United States while fencing out such newer entrants as Mitsubishi."

So American officials do not regard the quotas as a big favor. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William Brock, the special trade representative, are telling Mr. Reagan he should not even mention auto quotas to Mr. Nakasone. In their view Mr. Nakasone will have to extend the auto accord for his own reasons, and they want Mr. Reagan to concentrate on prying other concessions from the Japanese leaders.

For Mr. Baldrige and Mr. Brock the goal is greater access for American manufactured goods to Japanese markets. They are particularly keen to promote the sale of high technology, especially if an Israeli pullback in Lebanon frees some Syrian divisions. So the barriers to real progress in the year ahead still look insuperable. But there are some important underlying changes. The most notable is that the big argument now is about peace and the conditions for seeking it. The usual talk about the "inevitable new war" has faded away.

That does not mean, however, that time is with the doves. A new, impatient generation of Arabs is rising and their societies cannot offer them much satisfaction. Militant fundamentalism continues to appeal. The inherent instability of these countries remains the greatest danger to the region. A firm peace settlement is needed to contain upheavals.

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The New York Times.

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The New York Times.

## LETTERS

### Why d'Aubuisson?

Regarding the report "D'Aubuisson Urges U.S. to Back Rebels in Nicaragua" (Dec. 7) by Joanne Oriano:

I was shocked to read that Roberto d'Aubuisson was given the podium at Georgetown University in Washington. Why should a distinguished university invite someone so closely associated with El Salvador's rightist death squads to speak on its premises? What enlightening ideas has this man to impart? Are not the faculty and students of Georgetown University embarrassed by the presence of this man in their respected academic community?

I am a staunch supporter of freedom of speech but a university campus is too sacred a place to be stained by the presence of this man and what he represents.

J. MARKEL  
Istanbul

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International Herald Tribune, 185 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 741-1865. Telex: 617718. Cable: Herald Paris.

Directorate de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 2825612. Telex: 61770.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robert Macfarlane, 61 Long Acre, London W.C.2. Tel. 836-4800. Telex: 362009.  
U.S. subscription: \$204 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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## Ethiopia, a Land of Want

Thousands of hungry people are making their way to relief camps in Korem and Bati and elsewhere, some to be sent on to other camps, some just to die. Here, the famine is documented by Sebastião Salgado Jr., a Brazilian photographer based in Paris.

The photographs on this page were taken in northern Ethiopia. The places are called Korem and Bati, two of the food-distribution camps where thousands of famine victims have flocked from the drought-stricken countryside.

It is through photos that the famine has become a gripping concern worldwide. The drought has scorched a broad swath of Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, for four years. And while press accounts have told of the developing tragedy, it was only after television in Britain and the United States showed the starving victims that the world took notice.

The story grows worse day by day. More than a thousand people a week are dying in Ethiopia's three northern provinces alone.

At Korem, the largest center, 225 miles (360 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa, about 60,000 refugees are encamped. Fifty were dying every day.

At Bati, 2,500 people arrive every day; 120 die every day, most of them children and old people. Solitary figures, the starving people, crawl over its parched and barren surface, searching for tufts of grass or windblown leaves, anything remotely edible.

At twilight, they straggle back to the crowded camps where others have lain all day, too weak to move. They take shelter in huts made of sticks or in shallow holes dug into the ground. A few gather in communal shacks of corrugated tin to await darkness and another night of hunger.

The scenes of privation are no longer the only images. A \$100-million international relief effort is feeding 750,000 people daily. But the magnitude of the famine is staggering. Relief officials say six million Ethiopians are in dire need of food.

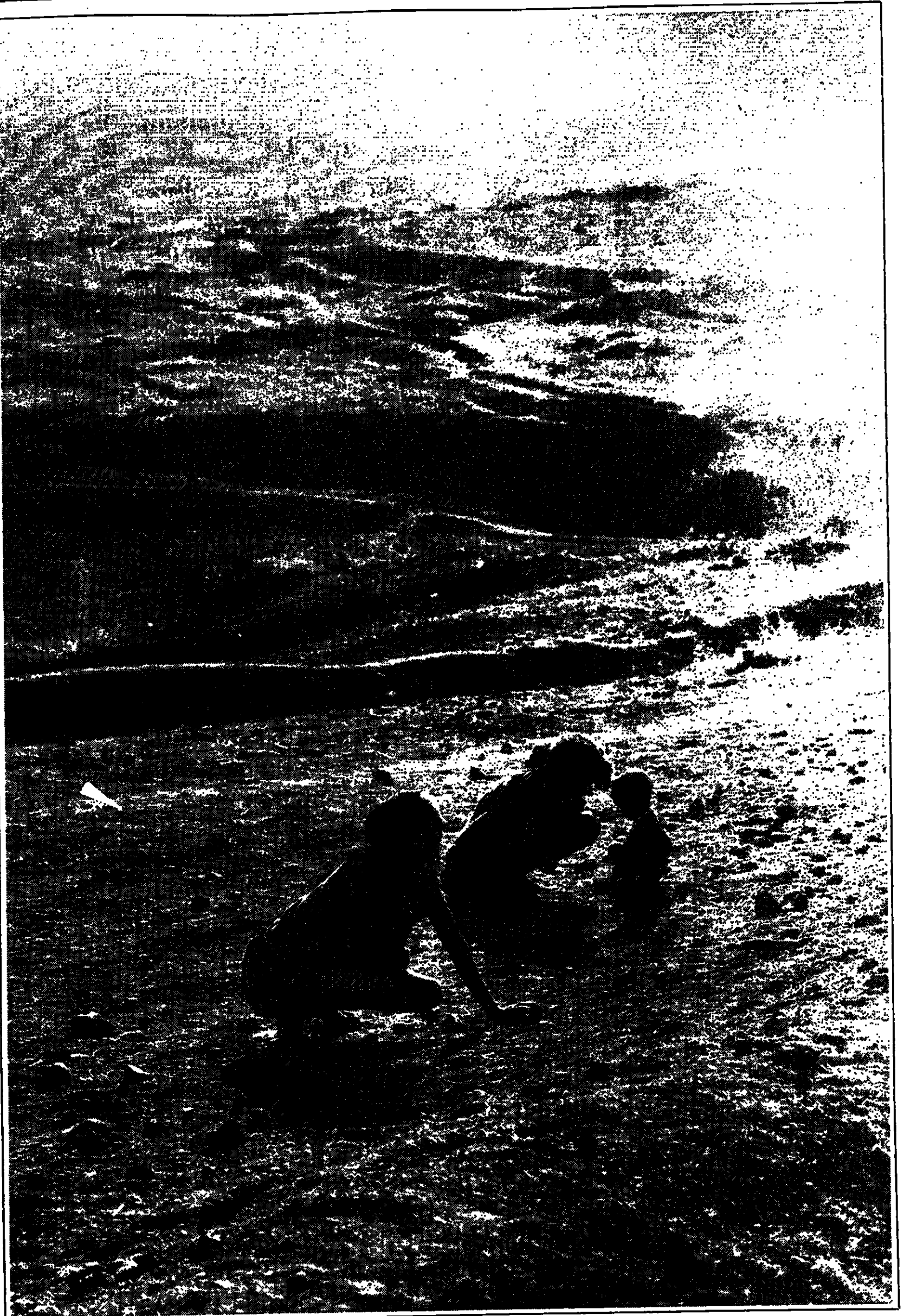
THE NEW YORK TIMES



Two mothers and two children wait for food at the Save the Children Fund camp at Korem.



The tear-streaked face of a hungry child at the Red Cross camp at Bati.



Outside the Red Cross center at Bati, refugees comb the hills, searching for tufts of grass or leaves, anything edible.



By the time they arrive at Korem, some refugees die before they can be fed and given medical aid.



A French doctor from Médecins Sans Frontières checks a new arrival at Korem.



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Aesthetic Judgment Falls by Wayside in Bidding for Drawings

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — While world records monopolize attention, the extraordinary inflation that is affecting drawings from almost any school goes virtually unnoticed. It is impressive because in contrast to other areas it pushes up the value of drawings whose condition is less than satisfactory.

In Christie's auction of what is called "Important Old Master Drawings" Dec. 13 and 14, high

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

prices were consistently paid for indifferent Old Master drawings ranging from the 16th to the 18th century. The finest works in the sale were not particularly expensive, as if buyers could not see the difference.

A striking illustration was provided by a group of 20 drawings grouped with a separate catalog titled "Old Master Drawings From the Collection of Mrs. Donald Stralen." These had been bought more than half a century ago by the late Casimir Stralen of New York. Collectors love items that have been out of the market for such a long period. But that was their chief merit. Too many of the drawings looked like parodies of their own style, obvious and not particularly well-executed.

There was the layman's idea of what a French Renaissance portrait looks like. A young man is seen head and shoulders, turned three quarters, his head emerging from the starched pleats of his high ruff. Attributed to the obscure Daniel Dumoustier, the black and red chalk portrait, not a little rubbed, went to £10,260 (about \$11,900).

There was the most hackneyed stereotype of a nude by François Boucher. Something appears to have happened to this drawing: The red chalk outline of the body is too harsh, the touches of white contrast too strongly with the black chalk. The color of the paper, originally blue, is now a salmony gray that does not simply suggest prolonged exposure to daylight. It may have been cleaned a long time ago, the chalk being made to adhere to the paper and becoming darker in the process, or an overzealous restorer may simply have gone over the fading outline. At £75,600, the drawing must be getting close to a world record for an undesirable Boucher.



Giandomenico Tiepolo's drawing of Puccinello sold for £73,400.

Next would come his "Venus Standing," in the nude, needless to say. A young woman leans heavily on an oval shield and simmers as her forefinger touches a heart pierced by an arrow. Someone was lovestruck enough to pay £55,000. This made an insufferably cute Fragonard study of six putti seem almost approachable at £16,200.

Most astonishing perhaps was the portrait of a young lady with a parrot, by Rosalba Carriera. With her upper body thrown back and a rose stuck in her hair, she typifies academic art of the Louis XV age in an interior decorator's setting. Some of the blue of the dress looks much too bright, as do touches of pink. Asked if some color had been added to the pastel, Christie's expert Noel Amesley said he thought that some color might have been rubbed off. Either way, the pastel has lost its bloom, which makes the record price of £145,800 even more extravagant. Third rate — in this case not impeccably preserved — drawings have never been so expensive.

Last week the phenomenon was not confined to the newly surfaced Stralen collection and thus cannot be accounted for by the surprise effect. The drawings "from various sources" sold before and after the collection reached equally extra-

gant peaks. Few experts would have dared forecast a £50,760 price for Canaletto's view of the Church of Jesus in Venice. This too has been nastily cleaned a long time ago; the brown pen strokes are slightly frayed along the edges and the sky looks empty, washed away.

A small architectural sketch for a stage setting by Filippo Juvarra, charming but insignificant, left connoisseurs staring in bewilderment as it climbed to £19,440.

Throughout the sale, one had a

feeling that the hierarchy of value based on quality of draftsmanship, to say nothing of condition, is irrelevant to a new category of buyers. This view finds support in the comparatively moderate prices that were paid for several top lots. A brilliant drawing by Giandomenico Tiepolo deserved a good deal more than £73,400 if compared with Canaletto's tired drawing. It is one of the finest sketches from the Puccinello series and its condition is superb.

A truly cheap buy was a wonderful landscape by Claude Lorrain. In his catalogue raisonné, Marcel Röhlsberger dates the work to 1660-1665. It went for £54,000. The modest price is partly due to the fact that other Claude drawings are floating around in the market, giving a deceptive impression of abundance. But, measured by that yardstick, Canaletto is not such a rarity either.

The Stralen collection included one reasonably priced drawing. Ironically, it was probably the best of all. Fragonard's sketch in black chalk and brown and gray wash, "A Bull Entering a Stall," is in the French master's impressionistic manner and impeccably preserved. It made £113,400.

The underpricing of high quality could be verified at the very bottom of the financial scale when an excellent study of a mound covered with grass made £480. The drawing in black and red chalk is signed by Jean-Baptiste Huet. It is dated 1775. And it is a rarity. Huet did this as part of a small group drawn after nature. Such a price would have been normal only three or four years ago. But it bears no relationship to the £19,440 Juvarra, which then would have been worth £1,000 to £2,000.

It is hard to explain why such Huet drawings have not gone up. Amesley, with his meagreness gift for accurate forecasts, had given it a £320 to £480 estimate (including the buyer's charge). My guess is that it takes a trained eye to appreciate the draftsmanship of Huet's study after nature, while the appeal of Juvarra's architectural fantasy

for a theatrical setting is more instant. It is also more literary, and abstract considerations now tend to take precedence over the purely visual element in assessment of drawings.

One of the more obvious consequences of this factor is the accelerated promotion of the worst type of picture-postcard art through the use of the Pre-Raphaelite label. On Tuesday, Christie's auction of English drawings included a sentimental portrait of a woman in colored chalks done in 1867 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

The Latin title, "Aspecta Medusa," well in tune with the literary inspiration of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, does not redeem the mediocrity of the drawing. It is creased and foxed, which hardly improves its appearance. But that did not prevent it from soaring to a crazy £24,840. There were some other follies, such as the £9,720 paid for a watercolor landscape by Albert Goodwyn, who would have done a brisk trade in post office calendars had he lived in our time. At such a price it is still possible to buy many excellent drawings from the 17th to early 20th century.

In short, the art market balance, which was based on aesthetic achievement, has collapsed. New buyers have entered it en masse. They are impressed by names and catalog entries and do not waste much time scrutinizing what they propose to buy. They might leave the market as promptly as they entered it, and they are making the market more volatile and unpredictable than it has been since World War II.

## A Hermitage Leonardo Makes Rare Western Visit

By Susan Lumsden  
International Herald Tribune

**FLORENCE** — From Russia for Christmas comes the "Madonna Benois," a Leonardo rarely seen outside the Soviet Union. It will be on exhibition at the Uffizi Gallery until Jan. 10.

The small oil painting (48 by 30 centimeters, 18.6 by 11.6 inches) is on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad. Little is known of the work after it was painted in Florence in 1478, when Leonardo da Vinci was 25. According to legend, it arrived in Russia with some Italian ministers on their way to Astrakhan in the 19th century.

It is believed to have been bought by the grandfather of the Madame Benois who loaned it for an exhibition of privately owned works organized in Leningrad by the art magazine *Stariye Gody* in 1908. The first art historian to see it and attribute it beyond a doubt to Leonardo da Vinci was E. K. Lipart, the curator of the Hermitage picture gallery. Others experts quickly followed suit.

In 1912, the Benois family decided to sell the work to a London art dealer, but after an outcry in Russia the painting was sold to the Hermitage for 150,000 rubles. Together with Leonardo's "Madonna Litta," it is one of the major attractions of the museum. The "Madonna Benois" has been seen outside Russia only twice in an exhibition of Italian art, "From Cimabue to Tiepolo," in Paris in 1935, and in a show of 11 Italian paintings from the Hermitage that went to New York, Washington and Los Angeles in 1969.

"It is extremely unusual and a rare example of the young Leonardo," says Luciano Bert, the director of the Uffizi. "The madonna is happy and joking, hardly more than a child herself, very unlike Leonardo's other works in which the madonna is pensive and severe and foresees the death of her son. Here, Leonardo has studied the psychology of happiness and expressed it with the rapid lines of the madonna's robes and the curving ones of the Christ child's chubby flesh."

Of the 20 Leonardo paintings known to exist, three are in the Uffizi. "The Annunciation" and the "Adoration of the Magi" are more characteristically intellectual and mystical, Bert believes. But the angel painted by the young Leonardo in his master Verrocchio's "Baptism of Christ" (circa 1472)



Leonardo's "Madonna Benois."

echoes the soft beauty of the "Madonna Benois," Bert said. It was this angel that supposedly caused Verrocchio to quit painting, daunted by his pupil's talent.

The "Madonna Benois" is being shown in the Sala Nobile, the only 18th-century room in the Uffizi, similar to the style of the Hermitage. The loan is part of a long-term exchange program based on a 1979 agreement. In return, the Hermitage had asked for Botticelli's "Primavera," restored in 1982. But it was too large to send, Bert said. "Instead, we offered Botticelli's 'Pallas and the Centaur.' It is perhaps even more symbolic of Florentine culture. The Botticelli will be shown at the Hermitage in March."

Another Russian gift in Florence is a group of 71 outstanding icons

on their first trip outside the Soviet Union. "Icons from Soviet Museums: Russian Painting from the 15th to the 18th Century" runs at the Palazzo Strozzi through March 3.

The Uffizi Gallery will be closed Dec. 24 and 25, and Jan. 1 and 2; open Dec. 26, 30 and 31 from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Regular daily schedule, 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; closed Mondays.

More works by Leonardo can be seen in "Fortification Designs from Leonardo to Michelangelo" at the Casa Buonarroti, 70 Via Ghibellina, through Feb. 28.

The walls of Florence, designed by Michelangelo in 1529 and still visible in fragments from the Viale Michelangelo to the Costa San Giorgio, are only one of the defense

structures designed by artists of the Renaissance. They were drawn with a grace and beauty unequalled by military engineers of subsequent centuries.

The 74 works in the exhibition include designs by Dürer, Vasari, Peruzzi, and Antonio and Giuliano da Sangallo, but the core of the group is the designs by Michelangelo. In particular, there are 20 rarely seen works from the Buonarroti archives, in the Casa Buonarroti, which the artist bought in 1508.

Military architecture in the 16th century was marked by a debate between proponents of the triangular bastion, which included the pointed or starlike forms, and those who favored the circular bastion. Michelangelo preferred the former, Leonardo the latter.

Perhaps the most interesting designs of the exhibition are two by Michelangelo on paper containing drawings of a nude male. This juxtaposition of the powerful, sinewy, moving lines of the human body with the rigid, geometric ones of the military towers is an involuntary comment on the state of the universe. The irony is best summed up in a letter display criticizing Michelangelo's designs as quite unsatisfactory and obviously the product of an artist, not a practical soldier.

Casa Buonarroti, 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. weekdays, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. weekends; closed Tuesdays.

Another dialogue of the beautiful and the practical is to be found in the exhibition "Giuliano Allegri: Editor and Printer," through Jan. 6 at the Palazzo Mangi, 24 Via Portigiana in nearby Fiesole. The work of this young Florentine is the latest in a series of exhibitions on graphic art inspired by the successful one on Franco Maria Ricci early in 1983.

Allegri, a follower of Stanley Hayter, has worked with Italian artists such as Giacomo Manzù, Emilio Greco, Renato Guttuso and Enrico Baj as well as with Victor Vasarely and Graham Sutherland. The delicate, vital rapport between lithographer and artist could be considered the theme of the show. Some of the works appear in book form, such as the drawings of Fabrizio Clerici accompanying the poem "Le Bestioni on Cortège d'Orphée" by Guillaume Apollinaire, or those of Enrico Baj illustrating "Pinocchio."

Palazzo Mangi, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.; closed Mondays.



Christian Kobke's view of a Frederiksborg castle tower.

## The Unassuming Craft Of 19th-Century Danes

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Some painting is utterly sublime. Van Eyck's "Mystic Lamb," Memling's triptych in Bruges, the overwhelming Rembrandt in Kassel belong to this category, and such works carry with them a sense of adventure, as though a wind were blowing through them that arises in the dawning of all days and is headed we know not where. This admirable art is of a kind that most of us would not care to have in their homes. It is not made to share the banality of daily life.

There is another kind of painting woven out of the very thread of daily life and yet infused with a sort of mild, poetic warmth that suggests how everyday occurrences somehow partake of something beyond themselves.

To borrow from J.R.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings," the first are the Aragorns and Gandalfs of our history, the magicians and high adventurers. The second are his hobbits.

The show of early 19th-century Danish painting at the Grand Palais definitely belongs to the second category. It presents the sort of works one would be delighted to have hanging from one's walls, with a charming, unpretentious, rustic, regional and slightly nostalgic spirit that pleases the hobbit in each of us. There are almost 200 works, including drawings, and they represent, in a mild, warm light, landscapes, scenes of daily life in Denmark and views of cities such as Rome and Paris, where the young painters went to learn their craft.

This is a straightforward form of realism, devoid of any of the striving after the sublime that marked Danish art before 1800 and much art in the rest of Europe during the 19th century. It is devoid of the need to edify and is content to show the day-to-day charm of the world. It is consequently a remarkable record of the period, amusing in the scenes showing gatherings of Danish artists on the grand tour, assiduously puffing on their long pipes and thinking, no doubt, of the day they will have to leave the golden light of Rome and return to their more austere climate (Constantin Hansen), or enjoying themselves in an inn of the Trastevere (Ditlev Conrad Blunck). A charming portrait of Blunck by his friend Wilhelm Bendz shows him, with a pipe clamped between his teeth and a red tasseled cap on his head, studying in a mirror a small painting he has been working on.

The main fare is pretty landscapes, views of Rome, the Temples of Paestum and Paris; but there are also countless Danish scenes: the handsome Romanesque church of Kalundborg (Johan Thomas Lundbye), Frederiksborg Castle at various times of day (Christen Kobke), a romantic moonlight view of the chalk needle Sommerspiren on the island of Mon (Frederik Sodering). There are also numerous portraits (including one of Hans Christian Andersen, by Christian Albrecht Jensen) and groups.

This unassuming Nordic realism has no Vermeer or Caspar David Friedrich (although the Andersen portrait by Jensen does show the

influence of Friedrich's work). But it is full of a gently dreamy and nostalgic mood, surprising in the first half of the 19th century. "L'Age d'or de la peinture Danaise," Grand Palais, through Feb. 25.

Also inspired by the art of the past, the work of Philippe Cognée (who lives in Nantes) is an attractive blend of the allusive and the personal. His human figures are strongly monumental and reminiscent of figures out of Italian frescoes. They stand, nude, assembled in groups and facing the viewer, as though waiting for the Last Judgment. But there are also beards that call to mind the illustrations for "Doctor Docteur," also monumental but presented with a measure of affection and humor. In one painting they are clustered solicitously around a nude figure wearing a pith helmet ("L'Explorateur"). Some of the canvases are surrounded with heavy bits of timber on which figures have been crudely carved and painted. The overall effect is quite ingratiating and entirely removed from the fashionable aggressiveness of much of the youthful so-called Expressionist painting.

"Philippe Cognée, Galerie Gillespie-Lange-Solomon, 24 rue Beauregard, through Jan. 12.

William Hayter, well-known as an engraver and the dean of those who teach this art in Paris, is presenting a number of recent paintings. The work he has shown in recent years has been abstract and dominated by patterns. These large paintings are nonrepresentational and done in bright, slightly astrigent colors.

"William Hayter," Galerie J.C. Riedel, 12 rue Guénégaud, through Jan. 12.

China is only beginning to scratch the surface of what promises to be a fantastic store of artifacts. One recent find, the royal tombs of an obscure dynasty that ruled over the kingdom of Zhongshan between the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., has yielded an impressive array of bronze objects, on view at the Grand Palais under the appropriate title "Zhongshan, Tombs of the Forgotten Kings." (We are informed that they were not really kings at all but marquesses who decided to assume the title.)

There are numerous bronze vessels, a collection of bells (also represented in a fresco reproduced on the wall of the exhibition hall), some jewelry, animal figures, an attractive human figure with a silver face, and a number of large bronze emblems, in the shape of a trident, that were used to signify the royal presence. They reportedly refer to the ideograms along the middle and shan (the mountain) but also call to mind the three points of the Asiatic shaman's headdress; these people were of "barbarian" origin and had only partly been assimilated by the Chinese melting pot.

"Zhongshan: les Tombes des rois oubliés," Grand Palais, through Feb. 4.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22-23, 1984

# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

### Arthur F. Burns, at 80, Still Speaking His Mind

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur F. Burns, the distinguished economist who serves as President Ronald Reagan's ambassador to West Germany, was back in Washington this week for consultations. Mr. Burns, who is 80, reportedly is thinking of retiring after the Bonn economic summit meeting in May.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Burns would not comment on his retirement plans because he said he had not "informed the president yet." Mr. Burns may be reluctant to let him go, Mr. Burns has become legendary in West Germany, as a scholar with a subtle and deep command of politics and diplomacy.

The Germans seem to have special regard for the aged, and Mr. Burns is held in the sort of awe once accorded "der Alte," Konrad Adenauer, the Federal Republic's great postwar chancellor, and among Americans, John J. McCloy, who served as high commissioner during the early postwar occupation. All three have been seen as father figures and stern teachers whose lessons had to be heeded.

Mr. Burns, who served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Dwight D. Eisenhower and chairman of the Federal Reserve Board under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, started his career as a New Deal Democrat, shifted to the Republican Party under Mr. Eisenhower and is now a full-fledged Reagan conservative.

He has been lecturing the Germans lately about their sluggish economic performance and the underlying reasons for it. "No country," he said, quoting Han Fei, the Chinese philosopher, "is permanently strong, nor is any permanently weak."

He recalled his first visit to Europe in 1950, on sabbatical from Columbia University, when, after spending some months in Britain, France and Switzerland, he moved on to Germany. "The first night there was sleepless, thanks to a construction crew working on the road outside my hotel in Frankfurt," he said. After resting the next day, he and his wife, Helen, took a walk and found, to their astonishment, masons "laying bricks under electric lights at 9 and 10 o'clock at night."

When he returned to the United States, he told business friends that "within a very few years, Germany will once again be the strongest industrial power in Europe." When they asked why, "I simply replied: 'In contrast to most of Europe, the Germans really work.'"

"This I cannot say any longer," he bluntly told American and German audiences. He attributes lagging German productivity to the growth of the welfare state, with excessive outlays for unemployment, old age, sickness, disability, occupational safety, vocational guidance, child care, maternity care, housing, ailing industries "and other vicissitudes of life."

He says he finds Europe suffering from a loss of economic dynamism, causing the number of jobs to stagnate. He says the two oil shocks of the 1970s had something to do with this, but contends that "the major factors weakening the European economy originated within Europe itself." Between 1970 and 1983, he notes, the number of gainfully employed individuals in the United States increased by 22 million but "did not budge" in Western Europe.

This, he says, is due primarily to the growth of government regulations adding to business costs and reducing the ability of "business firms to respond to changing market conditions." In West Germany, for instance, establishing a new business requires applications for up to 150 approvals; moving a plant to a new location entails obtaining several hundred permits. In France, it normally takes two years to incorporate a business.

In Washington Tuesday, Mr. Burns said: "There is a bit of a recovery going on in Europe, but what I am getting at is that the European trouble is not cyclical—it's a structural decline. The loss of European dynamism is due not so much to fiscal and monetary policy as to a very rigid labor market, as well as to a burdensome tax system."

Ambassador Burns does not restrict his lectures to the Europe- (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Europe's economic problems are structural, not cyclical, he says.

## Recent Instances of the Trouble Facing Leveraged Buyouts

Company	Principal Members Of Buyout Group	Date Announced	Amount (\$millions)	Date Terminated	Reason
Northwest Industries	Kelly, Briggs & Associates, Oppenheimer Strategic Investment	Sept. 20	\$1,100	....	Although the deal has not been canceled, company says that the buyout group is having trouble obtaining financing
Diversifoods Inc.	Allen & Company, Donald N. Smith, president, and other Diversifoods managers	Oct. 15	\$525	Nov. 21	Weak results in the Godfather's Pizza division effectively scuttled the deal
Ryan Homes	Rothschild Inc., Malcolm M. Prime, chairman, and other Ryan Homes officers	July 2	\$178	Oct. 5	No reason disclosed; possibly the difficulty in arranging financing and shareholder lawsuits to block the deal
Wackenhut Corporation	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, Mr. & Mrs. George R. Wackenhut	June 26	\$93	Dec. 14	Inability to obtain financing

The New York Times

## Banks Putting the Brakes on Leveraged Buyouts

By Fred R. Bleakley

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Republicbank Dallas used to be one of the most active Southwest banks funneling money into the leveraged buyouts of corporations. But nowadays, when John R. Buntin, vice chairman of the bank, listens to someone present him with such written proposals he said he usually has the same reaction: "I throw the piece of paper in the air and say, 'No way, kids.'"

Mr. Buntin is not alone among bankers in his attitude, as the growing number of aborted leveraged buyouts in recent months makes clear. Washington's tougher stance on bank loan portfolios and the slowing U.S. economy have led bankers to put the brakes on the previously frenzied pace of leveraged buyouts.

Bankers still look longingly at the high profit margins on these transactions, but they are now scrutinizing the proposals much more closely and insisting that investors put up more of their own money.

In leveraged buyouts, a small group of investors, often including management, purchases a company, mostly with borrowed funds. The debt is usually repaid from the company's cash flow, or from the sale of assets.

Earlier this year the number of announced and then completed agreements was proliferating like spring dandelions. In the first nine

months, 76 buyout offers valued at \$27.9 billion were announced, compared with 27 valued at \$4.1 billion in the 1983 period, according to W.T. Grimm & Co.

Lately, however, there seem to be as many terminated or shaky leveraged-buyout plans as there are new ones. In the third quarter, 11 previously announced proposals, valued at \$7.9 billion, were abandoned. And in October alone, four leveraged buyout proposals were announced, and four pending ones were canceled, including those for Ryan Homes and Southland Financial.

More recently, a \$325-million offer for Diversifoods was dropped and Northwest Industries informed its stockholders that the proposed \$1.1-billion leveraged buyout offer for their shares was in difficulty because of financing snags. And last week, Wackenhut Corp., which is a security and investigative company, said that an offer to take the company private through the leveraged route had been withdrawn because the buyout group could not obtain the financing.

"The easiest part of doing a deal is announcing it," said Brian Little, partner in Forstmann, Little & Co., a private investment firm specializing in leveraged buyouts. With publicly owned companies, he explained, banks are usually not asked to consider a buyout until after a public announcement of an offer for fear that word might leak out and drive up the stock price.

The mounting number of attempts that cannot be financed is the result of a reassessment by bankers this summer and fall of leveraged buyout lending practices.

A crisis at the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. made everyone, especially bank regulators, more conscious of the quality of loans in a bank's portfolio. And when the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, John S. R. Shad, and the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, made it clear early in the summer that they were alarmed at the trend in leveraged buyouts, the banks became even more cautious.

At the same time, the proposals were getting riskier. Bankers had felt more comfortable when most transactions were originated by leveraged buyout specialists who had pools of funds they were willing to invest, and who had a strong interest in protecting their equity investment. But this year, more and more investment banking firms competed to put the transactions together, for either a fee or a piece of the equity, without putting up any money themselves. And bankers became concerned.

In the Wackenhut arrangement, which was announced in late June, for example, Merrill Lynch, the investment banker, was to put up very little equity money, according to sources familiar with the proposal. Meanwhile, (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## OPEC Proposal On Rules Meets With Skepticism

By Bob Haggerty

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Oil traders reacted cautiously Friday to OPEC's new proposal for policing its wayward members amid widespread doubt over how and whether it would work.

Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries recessed their winter meeting to consult with their governments on the surprise proposal. They are scheduled to meet again next Thursday.

The ministers provided few details but said they were discussing means of auditing production and sales of crude and refined products by all 13 members to discourage cheating on quotas and pricing.

Even the ministers were cautious about prospects for success. "This could be a new step" for OPEC, said Belkacem Nabi, Algeria's oil minister.

Simon Cowie, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. in New York, said the market was viewing OPEC's plan with skepticism. "Nobody takes it very seriously," Mr. Cowie said. OPEC "has tried so many times in the past to stop cheating and it's never happened."

But the oil ministers insisted that they were serious. The idea, said Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, oil minister of Kuwait, is to "create a climate in which the market would take our decisions seriously."

He conceded that OPEC's credibility was on the line. "If we fail, I think we would have a hell of a hard case in presenting our decisions to the market and to our own countries," he said.

Algeria's Mr. Nabi said the plan could involve posting an outside auditor in each OPEC country to track production and sales. Sheikh Ali Khalifa raised the possibility of allowing each country to choose an "internationally reputable" auditing firm to monitor its performance.

The ministers did not answer the question of how OPEC could convince its members to expose sensitive market information to outsiders.

They again, however, cited the risk of a price war if OPEC failed to cooperate. "The biggest penalty is that countries that sacrifice will not be prepared to sacrifice if others are not sticking to their quotas and prices," Sheikh Khalifa said.

In the first three days of the meeting, the ministers failed to resolve a long-standing problem of how to narrow the gap of about \$4.50 between the prices of extra light and heavy crudes. Improved refining technology has made the cheaper heavy crudes more attractive in recent years, leaving the lights relatively overpriced.

But OPEC ministers seem resolved to preserve the largely sym-

## Kuwait Selling British Oil Shares

Reuters

LONDON — Large Kuwaiti sales of shares in several British oil companies this week have accentuated already nervous trading in oil stocks, market sources said Friday.

The sources said the sales, worth more than £45 billion (\$39 billion), began Wednesday when the conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries opened in Geneva.

However, the sources believed the sales were motivated by commercial considerations and were not a case of "dumping" because of concern over the outcome of the OPEC conference or weak prices for Britain's North Sea oil. The sales reportedly included about 4 million shares of Shell U.K., 3 million of British Petroleum, 1.5 million of I.C. Gas and 1 million each of Lamsco and British Petroleum Co.

bolitic price of \$3.9 for their so-called benchmark crude, Arab light. Since Arab light trades in the spot, or noncontract, market at around \$27.50, many oil analysts doubt OPEC can bring its other prices into line with market reality without a lower benchmark price.

The ministers' hope appears to be that stricter adherence to OPEC's self-imposed production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day will force spot prices upward.

"Pricing would be a minor issue if we resolve" the problem of cheating, Sheikh Khalifa said. The state oil companies of Britain and Norway, two major producers that do not belong to OPEC, said Friday that they would wait until after next week's OPEC session before deciding whether or not to lower their prices.

"We could easily go to 31 December and probably into January," said a spokesman at British National Oil Corp. He said BNOB had found buyers for "virtually all" of the oil it needs to sell next month.

## U.S. Orders For Durables Increase 8.3%

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Orders for durable goods — the most expensive and longest-lasting products of U.S. factories — soared 8.3 percent in November, the most in four years, the government said Friday.

The advance report on the orders was unexpectedly strong even if a bulge of military orders were excluded. Without military business, which runs independent of the business cycle, orders would still have been up 3.3 percent.

New orders support factory employment and production in the months ahead together with the momentum of unfilled past orders. The durables portion of factory orders are a reliable guide to overall demand, since they usually require financing and preplanning.

The unfilled orders grew by 0.6 percent in November, which was doubly good news for manufacturers who have felt the worst of the economic slump.

"Those are good signs," said a White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater. "It gives us a bright horizon" for future performance of the economy.

New orders were worth \$104 billion in November after seasonal adjustment, or \$7.9 billion more than October.

Unfilled orders were worth \$346.3 billion at the end of the month, \$1.9 billion more than the previous month.

Machinery orders went up 5 percent to \$33.2 billion but because of setbacks in four of the previous five months were still 8.7 percent below their peak in May.

The report on durable-goods orders was the best news about the demand side of the economy since an earlier report this month on retail sales showed the slump breaking there with a 1.8 percent increase in November.

Transportation equipment orders, mostly in the defense sector, shot up 29.1 percent.

Shipments of manufactured durable goods increased 1.6 percent or \$1.7 billion to a record \$102.1 billion.

Department analysts said the November increase, at 8.3 percent, was the largest since the 8.5 percent in September 1980. The advance figures are likely to be revised when the report on all factory orders, including the non-durables, is published Jan. 3.

## West German Trade Surplus Soars

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany, experiencing its biggest export boom in years, is heading for a record trade surplus in 1984 after posting its highest-ever November trade figures, according to preliminary data issued Friday.

Exports last month were 16 percent higher than a year earlier, boosting the trade surplus to 7 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.4 billion), more than double the surplus in November 1983, the Federal Statistics Office said.

"The November figures exceed all our expectations," one Frankfurt-based economist said. The data underlined the crucial

role that foreign sales are playing in West Germany's economic upturn as the international market takes advantage of the mark's weakness against the dollar. One in three German jobs depends on exports.

Economists said this year's trade surplus would probably top the previous record of 51.3 billion DM, set in 1982, by at least 2 billion DM.

In the first 11 months, the cumulative surplus totaled 47.9 billion DM, already overtaking the figure for all of 1983 of 42 billion DM. The current account — trade, services and cash transfers — had a surplus in November of a record 5.9 billion DM. The current account showed a

11.4-billion-DM surplus for the first 11 months of this year compared with a surplus of 5.6 billion DM in the same period last year, the statistics office said. The full 1983 current account surplus was 10.3 billion DM.

Imports in November totaled 38.0 billion DM, 7.4 percent higher than in the same month last year, but 2.6 percent below October. November exports totaled 44.9 billion DM, 16 percent higher than in November 1983 but 6 percent less than in October.

Imports in the first 11 months totaled 398.1 billion DM, 13 percent higher in value terms than in the same period last year, and exports totaled 446 billion DM.

## AT&T Says It Has Perfected Million-Bit Chip

By Eric N. Berg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In what could be a breakthrough in the making of computer memory, scientists at AT&T Bell Laboratories report that they have perfected a one-million-bit memory circuit that could be mass produced in about a year.

In an announcement Thursday night from a Bell Laboratories AT&T ends discounts to holders reinvesting dividends. Page 11.

plant in Allentown, Pennsylvania, the scientists said they had produced the finger-sized chip after a year of development in which the tiny circuit was exposed to the rigors of both use and volume production.

Their chip is referred to in the industry as a one-megabit dynamic RAM, or random-access memory. This designation means that it can store one million bits, or pieces of information, and that the information can be retrieved in any order.

The new chip has four times the recording ability of the most powerful chip currently available, the 256-kilobit dynamic RAM. Bell Laboratories stopped short of saying that the chip would be

used outside of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The company has said, however, that it wants to be a full-scale supplier of semiconductor, and earlier this year it began selling one of its 256-kilobit chips.

"If they can produce this new chip in mass quantities and sell it to others, it's a bunch," said Lane Mason, a senior industry analyst at Dataquest Inc., a market-research firm in San Jose, California.

He said revenues in the one-megabit memory market would approach \$15 billion by the early 1990s. The chips could be used in a number of products, including computers, switchboards, electronic test equipment and appliances.

If it can produce its chip in bulk in a year, AT&T would probably be the first to do so, analysts said Thursday. Although others — most notably, International Business

Machines Corp., NEC Corp., Fujitsu Ltd. and Hitachi Ltd. — have completed one-megabit memory circuits, all have declared their chips to be trial products still years from mass production. An IBM spokesman in Armonk, New York, said Thursday night that his company's chip was still in the experimental stage.

The one-megabit chip has the ability to record the equivalent of about 100 pages of double-spaced typewritten text. As such, experts say, it could go far toward relieving bottlenecks in computing because the processing speed of many computers is limited only by how much information can be placed in a single memory location. At a minimum, the chips would dramatically reduce the size of computers.

For AT&T, financial success with the new chip, assuming that it is sold outside the company, will turn on its ability to produce flow-

less versions in large quantities. Some analysts are skeptical that the company can do so. They noted that for more than a year AT&T promised to ship outsiders its 256-kilobit circuit in bulk and only recently began to do so.

"They're unproven in the commercial market, whether it's mini-computers or semiconductor," said Adam F. Cuhney, a vice president at Salomon Brothers Inc., a Wall Street firm. "Companies won't commit to multiple-thousand-unit orders from a company that might not be able to deliver."

## Currency Rates

Official foreign exchange rates on Dec. 21, excluding fees.  
Late interbank rates on Dec. 21, excluding fees.  
Official rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Gld.	S.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.53	4.13	12.97	5.49	0.1832	8.26	137.40	142.30	1.76
Brussels	46.85	72.25	20.86	4.574	3.3645	17.79	34.1	25.26	2.48
Frankfurt	3.124	3.653	12.97	5.49	0.1832	8.26	137.40	142.30	1.76
London	1.1623	1.272	3.756	1.475	0.0578	2.25	3.903	27.125	0.69
Milan	1,972.00	3,245.50	615.00	291.03	10.36	30.781	707.80	7.761	1.76
New York	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	0.0001	1.00	15.00	16.00	0.60
Paris	6.55	11.71	36.36	4.776	3.7815	18.37	32.1	24.80	2.48
Toronto	347.80	298.39	79.22	25.34	12.94	70.25	395.39	3.64	0.60
Zurich	2.5475	3.0028	9.222	2.6855	0.1336	72.855	4.015	1.8049	0.60
1 BCU	0.7138	0.6112	2.2293	0.8272	1.2721	2.9384	44.715	1.2339	17.022
1 SDR	0.95142	0.84251	3.0778	0.8228	1.08492	3.4776	61.678	3.2579	34.014

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Gld.	S.F.	S.F.	Yen
Swiss	0.83	1.00	3.00	1.00	0.0001	1.00	15.00	16.00	0.60
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69
0.834	1.00	1.21	3.75	1.47	0.058	2.25	3.90	27.1	0.69

0.834 = 1.173 Yen  
(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000  
M.B.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

## Interest Rates

### Eurocurrency Deposits

Dec. 21

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	9 mo.	1 yr.
1M	8 1/8 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
3M	8 1/8 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
6M	8 1/8 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
9M	8 1/8 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2
1Y	8 1/8 - 8 3/4	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2	8 1/4 - 8 1/2

\* Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (minimum for equivalent).

### Asian Dollar Rates

Dec. 21

	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	9 mo.	
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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	0.00	1,100,000	128.14	128.14
AT&T	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	0.00	1,000,000	102.14	102.14
GE	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	0.00	800,000	115.14	115.14
AMT	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	0.00	700,000	105.14	105.14
IBM	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	0.00	1,100,000	128.14	128.14
AT&T	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	0.00	1,000,000	102.14	102.14
GE	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	0.00	800,000	115.14	115.14
AMT	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	0.00	700,000	105.14	105.14

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indus	1282.51	1281.14	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31	1,100,000	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31
Trans	1453.31	1452.14	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17
Comp	1543.31	1542.14	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17

NYSE Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indus	1282.51	1281.14	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31	1,100,000	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31
Trans	1453.31	1452.14	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17
Comp	1543.31	1542.14	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17

NYSE Closing									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indus	1282.51	1281.14	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31	1,100,000	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31
Trans	1453.31	1452.14	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17
Comp	1543.31	1542.14	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	0.00	1,100,000	128.14	128.14
AT&T	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	0.00	1,000,000	102.14	102.14
GE	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	0.00	800,000	115.14	115.14

NASDAQ Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indus	1282.51	1281.14	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31	1,100,000	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31
Trans	1453.31	1452.14	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17
Comp	1543.31	1542.14	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close	Change
Indus	1282.51	1281.14	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31	1,100,000	1281.14	1281.14	-1.31
Trans	1453.31	1452.14	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1452.14	1452.14	-1.17
Comp	1543.31	1542.14	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17	1,000,000	1542.14	1542.14	-1.17

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
IBM	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	0.00	1,100,000	128.14	128.14
AT&T	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	0.00	1,000,000	102.14	102.14
GE	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	0.00	800,000	115.14	115.14
AMT	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	0.00	700,000	105.14	105.14
IBM	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	128.14	0.00	1,100,000	128.14	128.14
AT&T	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	0.00	1,000,000	102.14	102.14
GE	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	0.00	800,000	115.14	115.14
AMT	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	0.00	700,000	105.14	105.14

# Prices on NYSE Decline Again

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange posted its third straight loss Friday, heading into a long holiday weekend on a downbeat note.  
The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials, off more than 12 points at its lowest level of the day, closed with a 4.31 loss at 1,988.98. That trimmed the average's gain for the week to 23.07 points.  
Volume reached 101.27 million shares, up from 93.22 million Thursday.  
After the close in New York, the Federal Reserve announced a cut in the discount rate from 8 1/2 to 8 percent.  
It remained an open question, however, how stock traders would respond to the news, since a reduction in the rate the Fed charges on loans to private financial institutions had been widely anticipated on Wall Street for several days.  
The markets will be open Monday before the Christmas holiday on Tuesday. But Wall Street's expected many traders to be absent. Indeed, some got an early start on the weekend Friday.  
The financial community did have a lot of business to attend to as the week ended, with year-end tax maneuvering by investors and the expiration of a set of options contracts on several market indexes.  
Stock trades included in complicated options strategies appeared to contribute to the wide swings in stock prices during the day.  
In the economic news, the U.S. government reported that new orders for durable goods increased 8.3 percent in November. That was viewed as a fresh signal that the economy was

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Price	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Open	Close
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AT&T	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	0.00	1,000,000	102.14	102.14
GE	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	0.00	800,000	115.14	115.14
AMT	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	105.14	0.00	700,000	105.14	105.14
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AT&T	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.14	0.00	1,000,000	102.14	102.14
GE	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	115.14	0.00	800,000	115.14	115.14
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**BROKEN**  
**Rise in**  
**Higher**  
**Wang**  
**Earnings**  
**Leaders**



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Broken Hill Pty. Reports Rise in First-Half Profits

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty. Co. said Friday that its group net income in the six months ended Nov. 30 rose to 341.5 million Australian dollars (\$283.5 million) from 282.5 million dollars a year earlier. Volume increased to 3.46 billion dollars from 2.56 billion.

In a statement accompanying its earnings, however, the company said that increasing competition in all its business areas would make it difficult to maintain profitability at current levels.

The company said the improvement in the latest period reflected better results in all divisions, with the steel, oil and Utah Development Co. divisions the main contributors. Utah Development, acquired from General Electric Co. this year, earned 62 million dollars. BHP said steel division earnings climbed to 71.9 million dollars from 51.1 million a year earlier, mainly because of higher domestic sales and a 4-percent increase in raw steel output.

Oil division profit rose to 223.6 million dollars from 186.5 million last year, BHP said. It attributed the gain to higher crude oil sales and an increase in the average price received as a result of field mix.

The company said, however, that the higher division results were partly offset by the effects of an excise levy on new oil produced after July 1 from the Fortescue Field in Bass Strait.

BHP said a rise in depreciation, to 215.9 million dollars from 159.4 million, was due mostly to the inclusion of Utah in the company's results and, to some extent, to higher charges following the commissioning of new assets in Bass Strait.

A rise in interest expenses, to 129.5 million dollars from 48.5 million, was attributed to a higher average level of borrowings and a reduction of interest capitalized, to 7 million dollars from 22.5 million.

But offsetting factors included the retirement of some debt and generally lower interest rates.

BHP said its wholly owned subsidiary, John Lysaght (Australia) Ltd., earned 22.5 million dollars, up from 20.8 million, but experienced a decline in orders during the second quarter as the result of import competition.

Profit in the minerals division rose to 34.8 million dollars from 19.2 million a year earlier, BHP said. It said weaker iron ore and coal prices were offset by increased iron-ore shipments.

**2 CPA Firms Plan Merger**  
DENVER — A tentative merger agreement has been reached between two national U.S. accounting firms — Fox and Co. of Denver, and Alexander Grant & Co. of Chicago, Fox said Friday. Fox has about 1,500 employees, while Alexander Grant has about 2,500.

The Associated Press

Concerning the United States proposal, Sime said property development is a core business for the group but at present it has neither the specialist technical skills nor the management expertise to exploit the opportunity for an acquisition.

**Wang Reduces Earnings Goal**  
LOWELL, Massachusetts — Wang Laboratories Inc. said Friday that it expects earnings and sales growth in the second quarter ended Dec. 31 to be 20 percent, down from the earlier goal of 30 percent.

Earnings per share are now expected to be about 40 cents in the second quarter, compared with last year's 35 cents a share.

The company said its business remains strong but delays in availability of new software products have resulted in less growth than expected in the current quarter. Despite the delays, Wang said, volume shipments are expected to begin in January and continue during the second half.

In general, the frothy leveraged buyout market in the first half of this year led many bankers to the same conclusion as George Voja, executive vice president of "Bankers Trust Co." "The market had moved away from our comfort level," he said.

Other bankers, such as Manufacturers Hanover Trust, which had been one of the most active leveraged buyout bank lenders, withdrew during the summer, experts in the field say. Manufacturers Hanover is said to have since come back into the market in a big way, but with stricter standards. Officials at the bank were unavailable for comment.

"The banks are not out of LBO business, but they are definitely tougher," said Carl Fernbach, managing director of Thomas H. Lee & Co., a small investment banking firm that recently raised \$68 million for a fund that will invest in leveraged buyouts.

Bankers, he said, are "asking for more evidence that credits are sound. They want to see better coverage and better asset support for their loans. And they want to see more equity from the buyout group."

If previously a bank syndicate might have lent \$300 million in senior debt in a \$400-million buyout, now the syndicate is willing to put up only \$250 million, Mr. Fernbach added. The rest of the funds must come from subordinate lenders at the so-called mezzanine level and from equity investors, who may add amounts ranging from 1 percent to 10 percent of the total.

Some banks pulled back in this field earlier than others. At Chase Manhattan, James H. Carey, executive vice president, said that a more cautious approach had been adopted early this year. Previously, the bank wanted to be sure that a company would be able to meet its floating interest rate debt payments if rates rose as high as 15 percent to 18 percent. Now the bank goes through the same exercise on an 18 percent to 20 percent level.

Mr. Carey said his bank declined to participate as a lender in the Northwest Industries financing because "of the way it was structured." Not enough "pure equity" would be part of the financing structure, he said, thus raising the possibility that cash flow would not be able to cover all of the debt.

Jeffrey P. Beck, director of mergers and acquisitions for Oppenheimer & Co., which helped arrange the proposal, declined to comment.

How long the bankers will maintain their tougher stance, however, is open to question. The temptation

to throw money into leveraged buyouts is great. At one major bank, the head of leveraged lending, who asked not to be identified, said he was already seeing some weakening of this new-found resolve among other bankers.

For many bankers "the caution peaked in late summer and lasted through October," he said. Now, with continued weak loan demand in other sectors, the attractive spreads on leveraged buyout loans are getting harder to pass up, he added.

The typical leveraged loan is priced at about two and one-half

## AT&amp;T Scraps Stockholder Discounts

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Thursday that it would eliminate the 5-percent discount offered to stockholders when they reinvest their dividends to buy more AT&T shares. However, AT&T said it would continue its practice of not charging shareholders brokerage fees when they reinvest dividends.

At the same time, AT&T said it would raise to \$3,000 from \$3,000 the maximum amount of cash, apart from dividends, that shareholders could send to AT&T each quarter to buy shares without paying a broker's fee. Both changes will take effect May 1.

AT&T said it was instituting the changes to make its dividend reinvestment and cash stock-purchase plans similar to those of other companies. It said that only about 10 percent of the companies with dividend reinvestment programs offered a discount, and that most companies permitted shareholders

to invest at least \$20,000 in cash annually without paying brokerage fees.

Analysts, however, said the move meant that AT&T was flush with cash from operations and no longer needed to raise much money by having shareholders reinvest dividends.

"Their cash flow is strong enough that they don't need to give discounts to an individual investor," said Steven G. Christ, a senior analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., a Wall Street firm.

The immediate effect of the changes on AT&T's financial position was unclear. Without the discount, the company will now get full value for its shares. But the change could prompt some ordinarily loyal AT&T stockholders to leave the plan.

"The only reason we're in the plan is because of the discount," according to James S. Martin, executive vice president of the College

German-Led Group Wins China Pact  
BEIJING — A consortium led by Schloemann-Siemag has won a 1.4-billion-Deutschmark (\$452-million) contract to build a steel mill at Baoshan, near Shanghai, it was announced Friday.

The contract was won over competition from a Japanese consortium led by Mitsubishi Corp., industry sources said.

Schloemann-Siemag is now seeking a contract to supply a continuous-casting plant valued at around 800 million DM for the complex, according to Heinrich Weiss, chief executive officer of Gutehoffnungshütte Aktiengesellschaft, the Schloemann-Siemag parent company.

Consortium partners include German, French and Swiss companies, the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corp. and the China Metallurgical Import and Export Corp.

Klaus Leifeld, the consortium director, said the hot-strip mill would be the biggest in the world with an annual capacity of 4.6 million tons.

The agreement contains clauses covering co-design work for parts of the plant between West German and Chinese engineers that includes considerable technology transfer, Mr. Weiss said. He said this was an important factor in winning the contract.

Mr. Leifeld said Schloemann-Siemag would install a modern computer-management system in the mill, using international Business Machines Corp. computers. He said the computers would require clearance through the Western Coordinating Committee on Sensitive Imports.

out of the region to pay the debt under present terms is not compatible with a resumption of satisfactory growth," Mr. Iglesias said.

The report said the production of goods and services, which determines living standards, was 9 percent lower this year than in 1980.

The nations of the region made a major effort to increase exports to generate revenue for debt service. That effort produced a positive balance of payments of \$7.5 billion. But that was not enough to cover the full cost of capital transfers abroad, which totaled \$37.3 billion.

The region's lack of growth is not acceptable, Mr. Iglesias said, because the population is growing by more than 2 percent a year and tensions are growing over unemployment and health, education and housing needs.

Mr. Iglesias said interest payments on foreign debt were consuming 3 percent to 10 percent of the total value of goods and services produced in Latin American countries. He called for Latin American debtors and the major industrialized creditor governments to negotiate changes in how the debt is paid, placing more emphasis on stimulating development.

Latin American finance ministers have scheduled a meeting in the Dominican Republic in February. They are expected to propose informal negotiations with the industrial countries begin on debt and development issues.

The commission's report suggested that ceilings be placed on

Japan's Vehicle Output Falls  
TOKYO — Japan's vehicle production fell in November to a rounded 1 million from 1.02 million in October but was above 974,700 a year earlier, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

Even so, other lenders, such as the Prudential Insurance Co., say the mixture of leveraged buyout proposals is more reassuring, especially coming back to the level where we can be comfortable," said Garnett L. Keith, vice chairman in charge of investments for Prudential.

percentage points over the bank's cost of funds, he said. In comparison, the spread on high quality credits, coming back to the level where we can be comfortable," said Garnett L. Keith, vice chairman in charge of investments for Prudential.

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## Mazda Reports Gain in Revenues

LOS ANGELES — Mazda Motor Corp. has reported operating revenues of \$5.8 billion in fiscal year 1984, a 5-percent increase over revenues reported the previous year.

It was the ninth consecutive fiscal year that the automobile manufacturer has posted an increase in revenues and income and reflected the latest figures in the company's history, a company statement said Thursday.

Mazda reported total operating revenues of \$5,845 million, up from \$5,569 million in fiscal 1983.

Income before taxes and extraordinary items was \$226.7 million, up 22.8 percent from \$184.6 million reported in the previous fiscal year.

Mazda attributed its financial results to strong sales of the 626-E series and B-series vehicles in overseas markets, an upgraded model mix, increased parts sales and streamlined operations.

ASEA AB of Sweden has won a \$49-million contract to supply a high-voltage direct-current converter station to India's state-owned National Thermal Power Corp. The order is ASEA's largest in India.

Boeing Co.'s Boeing Computer Services unit said it has been awarded a \$200-million contract by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration to install and operate a telecommunications network at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama.

Bond Corp. Holdings said it has agreed with Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) Ltd. to acquire AWA's wholly owned Queensland Television unit for 65 million Australian dollars (\$54 million).

Bethlehem Steel Corp. said it filed with the U.S. Commerce Department and International Trade Commission an anti-dumping petition covering carbon steel, hot-

rolled sheet and cold-rolled sheet imported from Finland. Bethlehem said it plans to file additional cases if appropriate.

Cadillac Pacific Airways, a unit of Swire Pacific, said it confirmed an option to buy a second stretched Boeing 747-300 jet and took a new option on another. It did not disclose the cost.

Cosma Group PLC said its wholly owned U.S. subsidiary, Cosma Holdings Inc., is to purchase a coal mining and marketing company, Industrial Fuels Corp. from Midcon Corp. for around \$42 million. The price is equivalent to the net asset value of IFC, which is based near Detroit.

Digital Equipment Corp. said it was filing a federal suit against C. Itoh & Co. of America, charging it with copying the external appearance of Digital's VT20 terminal product. Digital said it would seek to have the alleged copy, Itoh's CIT-220-plus, removed from the

market and treble damages assessed on gains and profits to date.

Ford Motor Co. said its cars accounted for 12.9 percent of all new cars sold in Western Europe in 1984, marking its largest-ever share of the European car market. The share represents an annual sales volume of 1.29 million units, Ford said.

General Dynamics Corp. said its Fort Worth Division had received \$333 million in long-lead funds for the production of 720 F-16 aircraft for the Air Force.

Gillette Co. increased its quarterly dividend to 65 cents a share from 61 cents, payable March 5 to holders of record on Feb. 1.

Gulf & Western Industries said it completed its \$71-a-share acquisition of Prentice-Hall Inc., the publishing concern.

Husky Oil said it expects 1984 net profit, before extraordinary gains, to rise to about \$95 million from \$47.6 million last year. The 1984 estimate excludes an extraordinary gain of \$203 million from the sale of oil properties in the United States.

Lockheed Corp. said its Lockheed-Georgia Co. unit won a \$1.3-billion contract to build eight additional C-5B cargo aircraft for the U.S. Air Force in fiscal 1985.

Unilever Inc. said it sold its Malaysian natural rubber plantation company to Kumulung Guthrie Sdn. Bhd. for about \$71 million plus an additional, undetermined amount to be paid within four years. The company said it would contribute the initial payment to its employee pension plans.

United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney Division was awarded a \$404.1-million Air Force contract to produce F100 engines, modules and related items for F-15 and F-16 fighter aircraft.

United Signal & Control Group PLC said its Italian subsidiary, Findip SpA, has agreed to acquire a unit of Bastogi (RBS SpA, S.I.E. SpA), for \$39.4 million. The Bastogi unit produces high-technology electronic communication systems for airborne, naval, land and space applications.

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## Reckitt &amp; Coleman to Buy Ciba-Geigy's Airwick Group

BASEL, Switzerland — The London-based Reckitt & Coleman Group is to buy the Airwick Group from Ciba-Geigy Ltd. of Basel, Switzerland's largest chemical company, for 500 million Swiss francs (\$192.3 million), the two companies announced Friday.

The agreement is conditional on approval by Reckitt & Coleman shareholders and government officials in the various countries in which Airwick operates, the companies said.

The Airwick group, with sales of about \$280 million in 1983, represented Ciba-Geigy's major involvement in consumer products. Its principal markets have been North America, which accounts for 38 percent of group volume; France, with 15 percent; Germany, 15 percent, and Italy, 9 percent.

Reckitt & Coleman, which operates in the fields of household products, foods and pharmaceuticals, had sales last year of about \$1.5 billion at current exchange rates. The purchase will increase its household and toiletry business by over 50 percent, according to the joint announcement by the two companies.

Airwick, previously independent, was acquired by Ciba-Geigy in 1974 and employs 3,000 people worldwide.

**Pott Industries to Sell**  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Pott Industries Inc. said Friday its St. Louis and Caruthersville, Missouri, shipyards and related operations are for sale. Pott is a subsidiary of Houston Natural Gas Corp., which is selling most of its coal and marine businesses.

Lockheed Corp. said its Lockheed-Georgia Co. unit won a \$1.3-billion contract to build eight additional C-5B cargo aircraft for the U.S. Air Force in fiscal 1985.

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Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	5% 100s	High	Low	C
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(Continued from Page 10)

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**ASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

## U.S. Fut

AT 2001

1.7	1.1	1.46	1
1.8	1.2	1.57	2
1.9	1.3	1.69	3
2.0	1.4	1.96	4
2.1	1.5	2.25	5
2.2	1.6	2.56	6
2.3	1.7	2.89	7
2.4	1.8	3.24	8
2.5	1.9	3.61	9
2.6	2.0	4.00	10
2.7	2.1	4.41	11
2.8	2.2	4.84	12
2.9	2.3	5.29	13
3.0	2.4	5.76	14
3.1	2.5	6.25	15
3.2	2.6	6.76	16
3.3	2.7	7.29	17
3.4	2.8	7.84	18
3.5	2.9	8.41	19
3.6	3.0	9.00	20
3.7	3.1	9.61	21
3.8	3.2	10.24	22
3.9	3.3	10.89	23
4.0	3.4	11.56	24
4.1	3.5	12.25	25
4.2	3.6	12.96	26
4.3	3.7	13.69	27
4.4	3.8	14.44	28
4.5	3.9	15.21	29
4.6	4.0	16.00	30
4.7	4.1	16.81	31
4.8	4.2	17.64	32
4.9	4.3	18.49	33
5.0	4.4	19.36	34
5.1	4.5	20.25	35
5.2	4.6	21.16	36
5.3	4.7	22.09	37
5.4	4.8	23.04	38
5.5	4.9	24.01	39
5.6	5.0	25.00	40
5.7	5.1	26.01	41
5.8	5.2	27.04	42
5.9	5.3	28.09	43
6.0	5.4	29.16	44
6.1	5.5	30.25	45
6.2	5.6	31.36	46
6.3	5.7	32.49	47
6.4	5.8	33.64	48
6.5	5.9	34.81	49
6.6	6.0	36.00	50
6.7	6.1	37.21	51
6.8	6.2	38.44	52
6.9	6.3	39.69	53
7.0	6.4	41.00	54
7.1	6.5	42.25	55
7.2	6.6	43.56	56
7.3	6.7	44.89	57
7.4	6.8	46.24	58
7.5	6.9	47.61	59
7.6	7.0	49.00	60
7.7	7.1	50.41	61
7.8	7.2	51.84	62
7.9	7.3	53.29	63
8.0	7.4	54.76	64
8.1	7.5	56.25	65
8.2	7.6	57.76	66
8.3	7.7	59.29	67
8.4	7.8	60.84	68
8.5	7.9	62.41	69
8.6	8.0	64.00	70
8.7	8.1	65.61	71
8.8	8.2	67.24	72
8.9	8.3	68.89	73
9.0	8.4	70.56	74
9.1	8.5	72.25	75
9.2	8.6	73.96	76
9.3	8.7	75.69	77
9.4	8.8	77.44	78
9.5	8.9	79.21	79
9.6	9.0	81.00	80
9.7	9.1	82.81	81
9.8	9.2	84.64	82
9.9	9.3	86.49	83
10.0	9.4	88.36	84
10.1	9.5	90.25	85
10.2	9.6	92.16	86
10.3	9.7	94.09	87
10.4	9.8	96.04	88
10.5	9.9	98.01	89
10.6	10.0	100.00	90
10.7	10.1	102.01	91
10.8	10.2	104.04	92
10.9	10.3	106.09	93
11.0</			

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ANIMALS (BY)

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2100	24.95	24.95

[illegible]

	Ver.	1 AS	148
	Dec.	1 B2	182
New Sales			136
(Items - 7)	3,450 off ad		

Livestock

CATTLE -

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

[illegible]

**Food**

141.22	147.03
141.31	147.24
141.40	147.35
141.50	147.46

1-4000

4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4

100-443887-100

**THE**

INVOICE



**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	52-Week Low	Close	Change
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[illegible]

High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
188.00	161.00	Jan			160.75	+1.50
145.40	143.00	Mar			140.75	+1.50

[illegible]

Est. Sales 23,000 Prev. Sales 40,901  
Prev. Day Open Int. 168,119 off 157

[illegible]



... ..

# Austria In Wom

**SANTA CATERINA, ITALY**—Kathleen on today lost Austrian skiers of the pastures of a World Cup downhill race.

Kathleen finished the kilometer downhill in 24.60 seconds, equalling Veronica Vavric's 1962 world record.

Michela Figini of Switzerland finished in 24.60 seconds.

It was the third time for the Austrian skiers, a fourth for Austria.

A tough Austrian skier, Katharine Figini, ahead of Michael Kuch, Germany, who was in third place.

Behind Kuch was another skier, who was in 12.53.

France's Catherine Gauthier, who was ahead of Kuch, was in 12.53.

It was the first time for the Austrian skiers, a fourth for Austria.

A tough Austrian skier, Katharine Figini, ahead of Michael Kuch, Germany, who was in third place.

Behind Kuch was another skier, who was in 12.53.

## SCORES

### NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
Atlantic Division

Boston	20	10
New York	19	11
Philadelphia	18	12
Pittsburgh	17	13
Washington	16	14
Chicago	15	15
Indiana	14	16
Atlanta	13	17
Charlotte	12	18
Orlando	11	19
Florida	10	20

**Central Division**

St. Louis	18	12
San Antonio	17	13
Phoenix	16	14
Portland	15	15
Seattle	14	16
Denver	13	17
Utah	12	18
Los Angeles	11	19
Golden State	10	20
San Diego	9	21
Phoenix	8	22

**PACIFIC CONFERENCE**  
Northwest Division

Seattle	18	12
Portland	17	13
San Antonio	16	14
Phoenix	15	15
Portland	14	16
Seattle	13	17
Utah	12	18
Los Angeles	11	19
Golden State	10	20
San Diego	9	21
Phoenix	8	22

**Pacific Division**

San Antonio	18	12
Portland	17	13
San Antonio	16	14
Phoenix	15	15
Portland	14	16
Seattle	13	17
Utah	12	18
Los Angeles	11	19
Golden State	10	20
San Diego	9	21
Phoenix	8	22

### College Leaders

**Intercollegiate Athletic Association**  
National Football Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp
Alabama	10	0	0	132	0
Auburn	9	1	0	120	0
Georgia	8	2	0	100	0
Florida	7	3	0	80	0
South Carolina	6	4	0	60	0
Arkansas	5	5	0	50	0
Mississippi	4	6	0	40	0
Alabama	3	7	0	30	0
Georgia	2	8	0	20	0
Florida	1	9	0	10	0
South Carolina	0	10	0	0	0

### Hockey

#### Standings

**WALEES CONFERENCE**  
Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp
Seattle	10	0	0	132	0
Auburn	9	1	0	120	0
Georgia	8	2	0	100	0
Florida	7	3	0	80	0
South Carolina	6	4	0	60	0
Arkansas	5	5	0	50	0
Mississippi	4	6	0	40	0
Alabama	3	7	0	30	0
Georgia	2	8	0	20	0
Florida	1	9	0	10	0
South Carolina	0	10	0	0	0

### Auto Racing

#### Prix Calendar

**Intercontinental Grand Prix**  
The following are the dates for the Intercontinental Grand Prix:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Opp
Alabama	10	0	0	132	0
Auburn	9	1	0	120	0
Georgia	8	2	0	100	0
Florida	7	3	0	80	0
South Carolina	6	4	0	60	0
Arkansas	5	5	0	50	0
Mississippi	4	6	0	40	0
Alabama	3	7	0	30	0
Georgia	2	8	0	20	0
Florida	1	9	0	10	0
South Carolina	0	10	0	0	0



## SPORTS

## Austrians Finish 1-2-3 In Women's Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SANTA CATERINA VAL-FURVA, Italy — Elisabeth Kirchler on Friday led a sweep by Austrian skiers of the first three positions in a World Cup women's downhill race.

Kirchler flashed down the 2.18-kilometer Cevadale course in 1 minute, 24.60 seconds. She edged teammate Veronika Vitzthum and Karin Truttmann by 0.19 and 0.38 seconds.

Michela Figini of Switzerland, the Olympic downhill champion, was fourth, 0.45 seconds behind the winner.

It was the third career World Cup victory for Kirchler.

A fourth Austrian, Siegride Winkler, finished fifth in 1:25.19, ahead of Marina Kiehl of West Germany, who was 0.64 seconds behind Kirchler. Another Austrian, Sigrid Wolf, was seventh in 1:25.32.

France's Catherine Quittet was eighth in 1:25.35 ahead of another Austrian, Veronika Wallinger, who was timed in 1:25.40. Laurie Graham of Canada finished 10th.

The race, the last of the year, was held in clear weather down the same course where the women's

combined downhill of the World Championships will be held in February.

The victory moved Kirchler into second place in the overall cup standings, with 70 points. Kiehl holds the lead with 88 points in eight cup races.

In St. Moritz, Switzerland, Geir Andersen of Norway stalked West German Hubert Stenmark for most of a 15-kilometer race Friday before passing him with a half-kilometer remaining to win his second consecutive Nordic combined World Cup ski meet.

Andersen, the 1984 world junior championships titlist who also edged Schwarz last week in Yugoslavia, compiled 419.1 points to 417.3 for Schwarz. Thomas Mueller of West Germany finished third with 414.21.

Schwarz had taken the 70-meter ski jumping portion of the two-day meet Thursday and started nearly two minutes ahead of the field of 57.

Andersen, 20, remains atop the World Cup points list with 50 and Schwarz is second with 40. Mueller is third, Halstein Boegseth of Norway fourth and Uwe Dotzauer of East Germany fifth. (AP, UPI)



Elisabeth Kirchler is held aloft by Katrin Gutensohn, left, and Veronika Vitzthum after the World Cup downhill event.

## A Wild-Card Round of Recent Losers

The Associated Press

The Los Angeles Raiders looked terrible last Sunday in losing to the Pittsburgh Steelers, a loss that cost them the home-field advantage to Seattle for Saturday's National Football League wild-card game.

The New York Giants looked terrible last September in losing to

They also go in knowing they have a decent shot at beating the Rams if they control running back Eric Dickerson.

"The guy is playing superhuman football," the Giants coach, Bill Parcells, said of Dickerson, who's 2,105 yards were a single-season rushing record.

Parcells, whose specialty is defense and who has figured out ways to stop John Riggins of Washington and Neil Lomax of St. Louis this year, said that against Dickerson, "we've got one little deal we're going to try."

But Bill Belichick, the Giants'

linebacker coach, said: "Everybody's got to play defense. If one guy breaks down, Dickerson will find the crease."

The Rams, meanwhile, may look to exploit what may be the Giants' vulnerability — injuries to cornerback Mark Haynes and guard Billy Ard that have forced some juggling in the secondary and offensive line.

William Roberts, a starter earlier this season, moves in at tackle, while Brad Benson moves to Ard's guard spot and Kenny Daniel, a refugee from the U.S. Football League, will replace Haynes.

But Robinson is taking nothing for granted, citing the Giants' two

victories over Dallas and a 37-13 trouncing of Washington, the NFC East champion, as examples of New York's resilience.

"The Giants over the course of the season have beaten some of the league's elite teams," he says. "Judging from what they did against their peers, they're better than Dallas. They did lose to some teams they shouldn't have."

(Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book has made Seattle a 2-point favorite over the Los Angeles Raiders, and the Los Angeles Rams a 4½-point favorite over the New York Giants.)

## NFL PLAYOFFS

The Los Angeles Rams, the team they will play in Sunday's NFL wild-card game.

But coaches John Robinson of the Rams and Chuck Knox of Seattle are not chortling over the prospect of playing either team. Especially since, like the Raiders and Giants, their teams also lost their last game.

The game between the 12-4 Seahawks and the 11-5 Raiders will be their sixth in two years. Last year the Seahawks won the two regular-season contests, then lost to the Raiders, 30-14, in the American Football Conference championship; this season, the Raiders won 28-14 at home, then lost to the Seahawks, 17-13, in Seattle.

Seattle is still recovering from a 34-14 loss at home to the Denver Broncos last Saturday that cost the AFC West championship and a first-round bye. It was their only loss at home this season.

They got a break Sunday when the Raiders' loss to the Steelers meant the wild-card game would be played in Seattle's Kingdome but it's a break that doesn't soothe the concerns of quarterback Dave King, whose 32 touchdown passes were a Seattle record.

"I knew we were going to play the Raiders either here or there," he said. "I'm happy it will be up here, but it doesn't wipe away what happened against Denver."

The defending Super Bowl champion Raiders, meanwhile, have made a switch that may be designed to offset the Kingdome crowd — inserting Jim Plunkett at quarterback in place of Marc Wilson. Plunkett began the season as the starter until a rib injury forced him to the sidelines and Wilson took over.

"I feel Jim's experience is vital," Coach Tom Flores said of Plunkett, who quarterbacked the team in its 1980 and 1983 Super Bowl victories. "I just feel, at this stage, he would be the best to go with even though he is still a little rusty."

The Giants go into Anaheim, California, from a game almost as bad as their loss to the Rams — a 10-3 defeat by New Orleans that they played knowing it couldn't affect their playoff chances, win or lose.

Plunkett has been in virtually everything before. The Rose Bowl in 1971. New England for five seasons. San Francisco for two more. Two Super Bowls. His hospital stays have been legendary.

In his 14th NFL season, after leading the Raiders to a 5-1 start, he went down with severe injuries to his abdominal muscles and hip.

Wilson, the former Brigham Young star with the \$800,000-a-year contract, stepped in and, with the exception of a brilliant showing in a victory over the Miami Dolphins, did not turn in star performances as the Raiders finished with an 11-5 record and a wild-card berth in the playoffs.

Plunkett has played only sparingly in the last two games and he did not look particularly sharp in either appearance. But the Raiders are counting on his vast experience to guide them back to the Super Bowl at Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto on Jan. 20, where Plunkett would be making his first appearance since his Heisman Trophy season for Stanford in 1971.

Jim Plunkett in action in last season's Super Bowl.

Plunkett has played only sparingly in the last two games and he did not look particularly sharp in either appearance. But the Raiders are counting on his vast experience to guide them back to the Super Bowl at Stanford Stadium in Palo Alto on Jan. 20, where Plunkett would be making his first appearance since his Heisman Trophy season for Stanford in 1971.

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## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## W L Pct. GB

## Boston 22 4 44 .682

## Philadelphia 18 10 36 .545

## Washington 15 15 30 .500

## New Jersey 11 19 22 .353

## New York 11 19 22 .353

## Central Division

## Milwaukee 17 11 40 .619

## Detroit 15 11 37 .577

## Chicago 14 12 34 .519

## Atlanta 10 17 30 .455

## Indiana 7 18 28 .302

## Cleveland 4 20 16 .200

## Western Conference

## Midwest Division

## Denver 16 10 45 .619

## Houston 14 11 39 .559

## Dallas 12 13 40 .396

## Utah 12 15 44 .455

## San Antonio 12 15 44 .455

## Kansas City 9 16 30 .429

## Pacific Division

## L.A. Lakers 18 10 45 .619

## Phoenix 15 12 36 .519

## L.A. Clippers 14 14 34 .500

## Portland 13 14 40 .476

## Seattle 8 18 28 .286

## Thunder's Results

## Cleveland 22 15 39 .562

## New York 16 14 32 .538

## King 8-21 12-16 24 30-37 39-42 44-48 50-54 58-61 65-68 72-75 79-82 86-89 93-96 100-103 107-110 114-117 121-124 128-131 135-138 142-145 149-152 156-159 163-166 170-173 177-180 184-187 191-194 198-201 205-208 212-215 219-222 226-229 233-236 240-243 247-250 254-257 261-264 268-271 275-278 282-285 289-292 296-299 303-306 310-313 317-320 324-327 331-334 338-341 345-348 352-355 359-362 366-369 373-376 380-383 387-390 394-397 401-404 408-411 415-418 422-425 429-432 436-439 443-446 450-453 457-460 464-467 471-474 478-481 485-488 492-495 499-502 506-509 513-516 520-523 527-530 534-537 541-544 548-551 555-558 562-565 569-572 576-579 583-586 590-593 597-600 604-607 611-614 618-621 625-628 632-635 639-642 646-649 653-656 660-663 667-670 674-677 681-684 688-691 695-698 702-705 709-712 716-719 723-726 730-733 737-740 744-747 751-754 758-761 765-768 772-775 779-782 786-789 793-796 799-802 806-809 813-816 820-823 827-830 834-837 841-844 848-851 855-858 862-865 869-872 876-879 883-886 890-893 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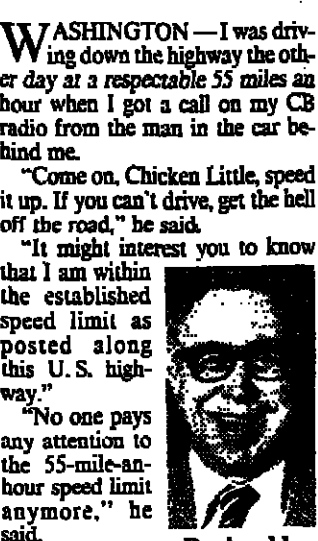


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ART BUCHWALD

The Passing Parade



WASHINGTON—I was driving down the highway the other day at a respectable 55 miles an hour when I got a call on my CB radio from the man in the car behind me.

"Come on, Chicken Little, speed it up. If you can't drive, get the hell off the road," he said.

"It might interest you to know that I am within the established speed limit as posted along this U.S. highway."

"No one pays any attention to the 55-mile-an-hour speed limit anymore," he said.

"That's where you're wrong. There are many God-fearing citizens who still observe the law of the land. It is people like you who are a menace to society."

"Get out of the left lane so I can pass you, you numbskull."

"If I did that, sir, you would only start speeding and I would become an accessory to a crime. Why are you in such a hurry to get to your destination anyway?" I asked him.

"What business is that of yours?"

"I'm curious to know what you're going to do with all the time you save going 20 miles an hour faster than I."

"I'm trying to get to Culpeper, Virginia, to have dinner with my mother."

"What kind of mother do you have who won't give you dinner if you arrive 12 minutes late?"

**4 Rockwell Drawings Returned by Attorney**

United Press International

AUGUSTA, Maine—The case of Maine's four missing Norman Rockwell drawings is over, although the mystery is far from solved.

The "Four Seasons" drawings were purchased by the state in 1962 to help promote Maine tourism. At the time, they cost \$1,800 each. They mysteriously disappeared, but were returned Wednesday by an unidentified attorney.

**Rockwell Drawings Returned by Attorney**

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Kin Jing Mark transforms a lump of dough into 2,048 strands of thin noodles.

Chinese Noodles: A Thin Throwback

By Nancy Jenkins  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Kin Jing Mark, pale, slender and genial in a bright red chef's jacket with shining black buttons, stands behind the counter in the demonstration kitchen at Peter Kump's New York Cooking School, smiling slightly at the class of six students of Chinese cuisine. His long hands move deftly over a large pastry cloth mounded with flour.

There's no secret to it," he says quietly. "It just happens, many, many times." Rapidly, he swings the dough to knead it, bounces it like a rope, doubles it and lets it fall into a gracefully spinning spiral, then repeats the process again and again, occasionally dipping the rope in water to keep it from sticking.

He throws the long rope of dough on the table. "One noodle now," he says, and throws flour over it, pulls it and doubles it. "Two noodles now," he says. Suddenly, he swings into action, so rapidly it is hard for the eye to follow, doubling the strands and stretching his eyebrows lifting with the effort, flinging his arms as gracefully as a dancer's extension.

Mark is one of the few masters of the ancient Chinese art of noodle stretching, called *liu mien* or "pulled noodles." As far as anyone knows, he is the only such master in New York, and perhaps the only one in the United States.

Eleven times he stretches the noodles. As quickly as the performance began, it is done, and 2,048 pishingly thin strands lie like hair on the table top. Mark looks up, a broad smile spreading across his amiable features. Not a single strand has broken. The rest is easy.

Though the art of *liu mien* is dying, even in China, there was a time when every cook and housewife made noodles this way, although the end result was nowhere near as fine as the ones Mark makes. It is essentially a northern style, from the wheat-eating provinces of Hebei and Shandong.

Certainly he must be one of the few U.S. citizens who has ever managed to perfect the difficult technique, which, in the space of 15 minutes, transforms a sticky, gelatinous lump of common flour-and-water dough into 2,048 strands of the thinnest noodles imaginable, noodles so fine they make angel-hair pasta look like run-of-the-mill spaghetti. To watch him as he swings the dough and stretches it, one is reminded of a juggler, or perhaps the world's champion lasso artist.

The noodles are rapidly deep-fried in boiling oil, lightly sprinkled with salt and served wrapped in a thin Beijing-style pancake. "Part of the appreciation of Chinese cuisine is not just the combination of flavors," says Ross, "but the marriage of different textures. Some things were eaten not because they were tasty in themselves, but because of the pleasing texture."

Mark came to the United States from his native Hong Kong in the early 1960s when he was a 19-year-old student. His family had opened a restaurant, Dragon House, in Wildwood, New Jersey, and there, under the tutelage of his father and an older brother, he began to learn how to cook. He says he

PEOPLE

Bantam Signs Ferraro

The agony of defeat: Geraldine Ferraro has signed a contract with Bantam Books, reportedly for about \$1 million, for her memoirs. In an 11-hour phone auction among 10 publishers, the former Democratic vice presidential candidate assigned world publication rights to the New York company, including paperback rights, all newspaper and magazine rights, both pre-publication and post-publication, and all book club and foreign translation rights. The book is scheduled to be published next fall. There is no working title yet, said Esther Newberg, Ferraro's agent. She said Ferraro had set aside several months to concentrate on the book, drawn partly from extensive notes she taped during the campaign. "The book will be structured around her campaign, which will serve as a framework within which she will tell the story of her entire life," said